

THE
MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.
 OR,
MONTHLY MUSEUM
 OF
KNOWLEDGE and RATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT.

No. VI.]—For JUNE, 1791.—[Vol. III.

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Ornamented with a handsome ENGRAVING, representing a VIEW of the TOWN of BOSTON, from *Breed's Hill*, in *Charlestown*; and a PIECE of MUSIC.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry, that *Clericus* should deem us *partizans*, for omitting *Dr. Guise's* Comment. We have no objection against its appearance, as a learned piece of criticism; but did not wish to admit it, as a second reply to *Texnarius*. Theological controversies are at best, the *Lites Spiræ*, quæ *spirant*, sed *nunquam expirant*.

The *Bramin*, is an *Indian*, in every sense of the word.

The uncommon length of several excellent profaick favours, must apologize to many ingenious friends, for apparent neglect.

REQUESTS.

A good view of *Providence* and *Dartmouth* Colleges, with a history of those Seminaries from their foundation, to this day, is much wanted.

Any gentleman, who can furnish an account of the Massachusetts Duck Manufactories, will essentially oblige the publick, and the Editors.

To the CHILDREN of APOLLO.

Despondence, the *Invocation*, *Hymn to Hercules*, &c. are received.—Our stock of originals, precluded their insertion.

The Unfortunate Fair—is pitied and approved.

Mingala's Monody at the tomb of Dargo—A good paraphrase.

Belinda, *Lavinia*, *Almerine*, and other fair friends, merit many thanks.

The pleasant Evening, is reserved for the ensuing number.

The Scolding wife—please to scold on, we are deaf at times.

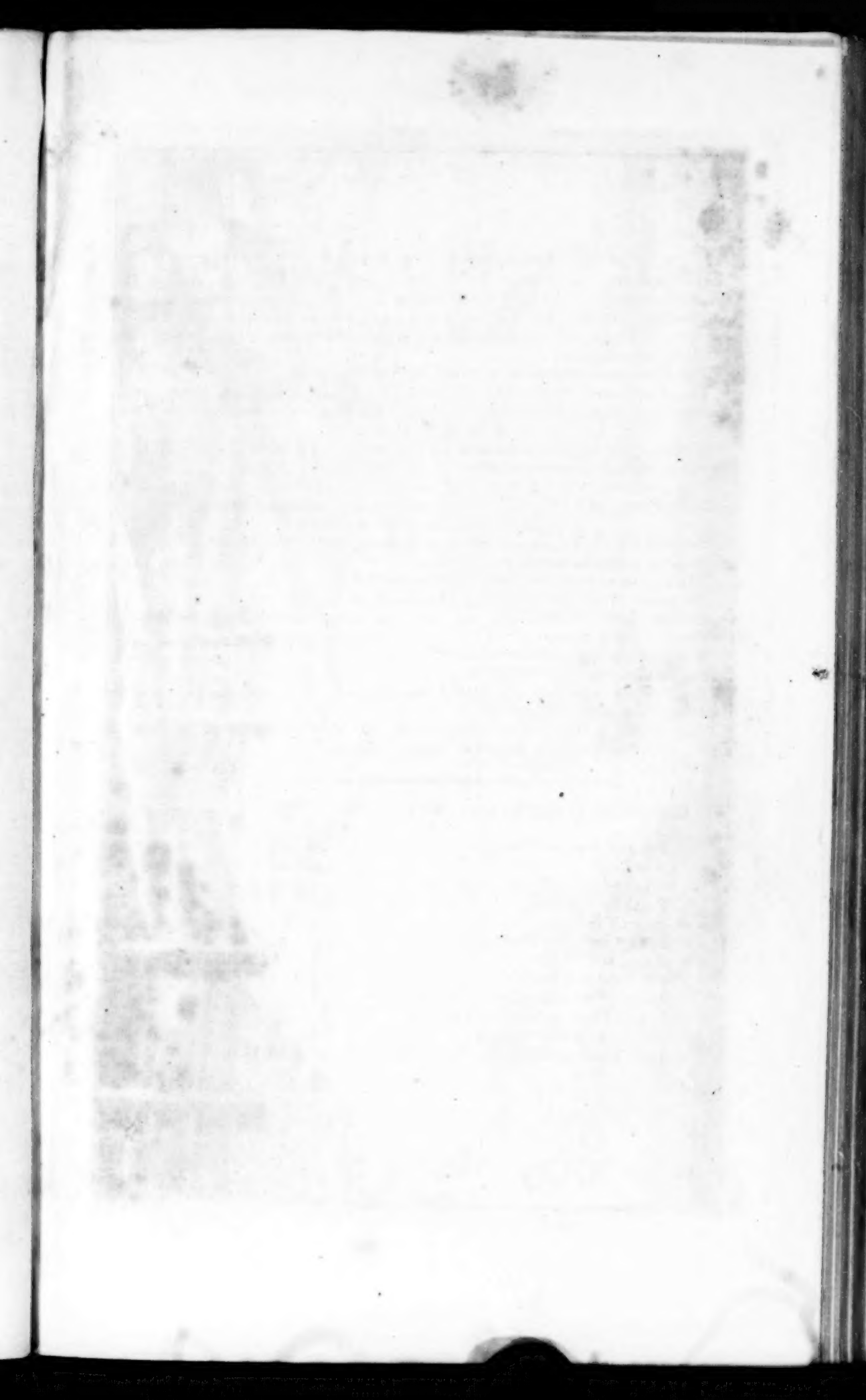
Crust and Goose, may rhyme in pastry, but not in poetry.

The Prologue to Who's the Dupe, was mislaid, and not found until too late for the present Magazine.

The words to Mr. Harris's Song to Apollo were not received in time to insert with the Musick; they shall appear next month.

Current Prices of PUBLICK SECURITIES.

	Boston.		Philadelphia.	
	f.	d.	f.	d.
Funded Six per Cents,	18	to 18 2	17	
Do. Three do.	9	6 to 9 8	9	
Do. Deferred Six per Cents,	9	6 to 9 8	9	
Final Settlements,	16	10	16	
Interest Indents,	9	10		
Impost and Excise Orders,	19			
Army Certificates,	15			
Consolidated State Notes,	12	9		
Loan Office Certificates,	16			
Specie Orders, Tax No. 5.	15			
No. 1, 2, and 3 Orders,	15			
New Emission Money,	10	6 to 11		





Engraved by B. Hill

View of the Town of BOSTON from Breed's Hill, in CHARLESTOWN.



THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

For J U N E, 1791.

DESCRIPTION of the P L A T E.

THE present plate, exhibits a perspective view of *Boston*, the circumjacent country, and islands of the harbour, as they crowd on the view from the memorable heights of *Breed's Hill*, *Charlestown*: It occupies a rich variety of scenery, whether the eye is directed towards a town, that has lately emerged, like a phoenix, from its ashes; or takes in that master piece of ingenuity, which unites opposing and remote points of land together. The towering height of *Beacon Hill* column; the tall spires of majestick steeples; the flag of commerce, waving on the sturdy mast; the immensity of different buildings; the extension of wharves projecting on the billows; the lucid appearance of *Castle William*; the sea green

beauties of the rolling flood, and smiling fields in summer's robe arrayed, are happily united in the charming prospect, and arise in such animated gradation, as leaves no vacuum.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to add, that *Breed's Hill*, and *Dorchester heights*, (both of which are within the point of vision) are the high places of America, sacred to independence.

* Here *Warren* arose, [war,
His arm, it was cloth'd in the thunders of
And liberty's foes, [car.
He hurl'd as a giant from fame's trophied
† *There Washington* stood,
The lightning of freedom encircled his brow:
It stream'd o'er the flood,
And wither'd the laurel that once bloom'd
for *Howe*.

Z. L.

* *Battle of Breed's Hill*, June 17th, 1775.

† *Dorchester heights*—March, 1776. General Washington's occupying these heights, founded the evacuation of Boston.

An A F F E C T I N G I N C I D E N T.

AT the siege of *Chandernagore*, a captain *Speke*, and his son, a youth of sixteen, were both wounded by the same shot.

The history is related by Mr *Ives*,

surgeon in Admiral *Watson's* ship; * and follows in his own words, only a little abridged.

The Captain, whose leg was hanging by the skin, said to the Admiral,
" Indeed,

* *Voyage from England to India*, in 1754.

"Indeed, sir, this was a cruel shot, to knock down both father and son."

Mr. Watson's heart was too full for a reply; he only ordered both to be carried down to the surgeon.

The Captain, who was first brought down, told me how dangerously his Billy had been wounded. Presently after the brave youth himself appeared, with his eyes overflowing with tears, not for himself, but for his father. Upon my assurance, that his father's wound was not dangerous, he became calm; but refused to be touched, till his father's wound should be first dressed. Then pointing to a fellow sufferer, "Pray sir, dress also that poor man, who is groaning so sadly beside me."—I told him that the man had already been taken care of; and begged I now might have the liberty to examine his wound. He submitted; and calmly said, "sir, I fear you must amputate above the joint." I replied, "my dear I must." He clasped his hands together; and lifting up his eyes to heaven, offered up the following short, but earnest petition, "Good God, do thou enable me to behave, in my present circumstances, worthy of my father!" He then told me he was all submission. I performed the operation above the joint of the knee; and, during the whole time, the intrepid youth never spoke a word, nor uttered a groan that could be heard at the distance of a yard. It is easier to imagine, than to express the feelings of the father at this time. But whatever he felt, tears were the only expression.—Both of them were carried to Calcutta. The father was lodged in the house of his brother in law; and the son was placed with me in the hospital.

For the first week I gave comfort to both, carrying good tidings to them of one another. But alas! all the good symptoms that had attended

the young man, began to disappear. The Captain perceived all in my countenance; and so unwilling was he to add to my distress, as seldom to speak about his son. One time he said, "How long, my friend, do you think my Billy may remain in a state of uncertainty?" "I replied, that if he survived the fifteenth day after the operation, there would be strong hopes of his recovery."

On the thirteenth he died; and on the sixteenth, the Captain looking me steadfastly in the face, "Well, Ives, how fares it with my boy?" Discovering the truth from my silence, he cried bitterly, squeezed my hand, and begged me to leave him for one half hour. When I returned, he appeared, as he ever after did, perfectly calm and serene.

The excellent youth had been delirious the evening before his death; and, at two in the morning he sent me a note written with a pencil, of which the following is a copy.

"Mr. Ives will consider the disorder a son must be in, when he is dying, and is yet in doubt about his father.—If Mr. Ives is not too busy to honour this note, which nothing but the greatest uneasiness could draw from me, the boy waits an answer."

I immediately repaired to him; and he had still sense enough to know me. He then said, "And is he dead?"—"Who my dear?"—"My father, sir."—"No, my love, nor is he in any danger; he is almost well."—"I thank God," he added: "I am now satisfied, and am ready to die."

He had a locked jaw and was in great pain, but I understood every word he uttered. He begged my pardon for having disturbed me at so early an hour; and, before the day was ended, he surrendered a life that deserved to be immortal.

RECIPE for a LADY'S DRESS.

[FROM TERTULLIAN.]

LET simplicity be your white; chastity your vermillion; dress your eye brows with modesty, and your lips with reservedness. Let instruction be your ear rings, and

knowledge the pendant of your bosom. Let your garments be wrought from the silk of probity, and your covering the fine linen of sanctity.

The

The ART of making DAMASCUS STEEL.

THE famous Damascus steel is made by art, in the following manner: Eight plates of steel are forged, a foot long, an inch broad, and a line thick; five plates of soft iron, are then made of the same thickness, length, and breadth, as the former, which are put together in the following manner:

First, a plate of soft iron is laid down, upon this one of steel; on this one of brittle iron, then another of steel, upon this again another of soft iron, upon this one of soft steel, and so on to the seventeenth plate, which again is of soft iron. This bundle is then taken up and carried to the fire by means of a crooked pair of tongs, and welded firmly together with a moderate red heat only; stretched in the form of a square, and somewhat planished. It is next brought to a white heat, and one end of it being put into a stout vice, and the other laid hold of with a strong pair of tongs, twisted round as hard as possible, so as to take the form of a screw; upon this it is planished, hammered down to the breadth of eight or nine lines, and from three to four in thickness, and cut into two equal parts which serve as a cover. A plate

of Syrian steel is then cut of the thickness of two lines, and of the length and breadth equal to that of the case: this steel ought however to be selected out with care, so that it shall be pure and good. This plate of steel is put between the two covers, and in this situation it is carried to the fire between a pair of tongs, and stretched to such thickness as the instrument to be made of it requires: All this being literally observed, you will have the true Damascus ware, the steel plate in the middle of which will compose the edge of the instrument, which in consequence of a good hardening being given it, will acquire an equal hardness. Now as the sheath or covering on each side consists of seventeen plates, which united form thirty four plates, intertwined with each other, they will impart to the instrument a toughness and durability, so as to prevent its being broken by the greatest force. This artificial steel is distinguishable from the native by its veins being more easily seen, as well as by the circumstance that none of them appear on the edge of the instrument, which on the contrary are every where visible in the native steel.

O N W O M E N.

CUSTOM seems to have established it as a maxim, that women must be fools; though for what reason I cannot pretend to say: that the fault is not in nature, some few have dared to leave a lasting testimony behind them. But the generality of fine ladies at present seem by their conduct, to confirm the notion; and to excuse their ignorance they lay the fault on the men, whom they are pleased to say have usurped all know-

ledge to themselves. But do the men prevent your making use of your senses? or is knowledge confined only to the university? No; the world is an university; and in the book of nature more forcible truths are to be found than in a thousand musty volumes. Who hinders you from exploring them? There is not a flower, a leaf, or a single blade of grass, but what will afford lessons of instruction and morality.

HUMOROUS

HUMOROUS REMARKS.

[Addressed to EDMUND BURKE, Esq. By JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. in Answer to his Pamphlet against the French Revolution.]

“OBJECTS appear in very different lights to different persons, according to their respective situations, and the opportunities they have of observing them. To you, Sir, seventeen years ago, the queen of France, then the Dauphiness, appeared in all her splendor like the *morning star* decorating the face of heaven. To the French themselves, at that time, she probably appeared in the same light; but in the course of so many years, she has appeared to them to be nothing better than a *Comet*, foreboding every disaster, and bringing desolation and ruin on their country. You saw nothing but the fine features, and imagined them to belong to a *Venus*, a *Juno*, or a *Pallas*. The French, it seems, have discovered the *snaky hair*, and find her to be a mere *Medusa*; and the *ten thousand swords*, that you say were then ready, to leap from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult, would now be drawn against any who would defend her conduct.”

“With the superstitious respect for Kings, and the spirit for Chivalry, which nothing but an age of extreme barbarism recommended, and which civilization has banished, you seem to think that every thing great and dignified has left us. Never, never more, you say, shall we behold that generous loyalty to rank and sex, that proud submission, that dignified obedience, that subordination of the heart, that kept alive even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom. The unbought grace of life, the cheap defence of nations, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise, is gone. It is gone; that sensibility of principle, that chastity of honour, which felt a stain like a wound, which inspired courage while it mitigated ferocity, which ennobled whatever it touched, and under which vice itself lost half its evil, by losing all its grossness.—This is perhaps the most admired passage in your whole performance; but it appears to me that in a great pomp of words, it contains but few ideas, and some of them inconsistent and absurd. So different also are men’s feelings,

from the difference, no doubt, of our educations, and the different sentiments we voluntarily cherish through life, that a situation which gives you the idea of *pride*, gives me that of *meannefs*. You are proud of what in my opinion, you ought to be ashamed, the idolatry of a fellow creature, and the abasement of yourself. It discovers a disposition from which no manly sentiment, or heroic enterprise, can be expected. I submit to a King, or to any other civil magistrate, because the good order of society requires it, but I feel no *pride* in that submission; and the subordination of my heart, I reserve for character only, not for station. As a citizen, the object of my respect is the nation and the laws. The magistrates, by whatever name they are called, I respect only as the confidential servants of the nation, and the administrators of the laws.

These sentiments, just in themselves, and favouring of no superstition, appear to me to become men, whom nature has made equal, and whose great object, when formed into societies, it should be to promote their common happiness. I am proud of feeling myself a man among men, and I leave to you, Sir, to be proud of your obedience and to keep alive as well as you can, in servitude itself the spirit of an exalted freedom. I think it much easier at least, to be preserved out of a state of servitude than in it. You take much pains to gild your chains, but they are chains still.

If, Sir, you profess this generous loyalty, this proud submission, this dignified obedience, and this subordination of heart both to rank and sex, how concentrated and exalted must be the sentiment, where rank and sex are united! what an exalted freedom would you have felt, had you the happiness of being a subject of the Empress of Russia—your sovereign being then a woman? Fighting under her auspices, you would, no doubt, have been the most puissant of knights errant, and her redoubted champion against the whole Turkish Empire, the sovereign of which is only a Man.”

“Admitting

"Admitting that religion must be established, or supported by civil power, in order to its efficiency, will any species of religion answer the purpose; the heathen, or the Mehometan, as well as the christian, and one species of christianity as well as another? Must we have no discussion concerning the nature and influence of the different kinds of religion, in order if we happen to get a worse, we may relieve ourselves by substituting a better in its place? Must every thing once established be, for that reason only, forever maintained? This is said, indeed, to be your maxim, openly avowed in the house of commons, and it is perfectly agreeable to every thing advanced in this publication. For you condemn the French National Assembly, for innovating in their religion, which is *Catholic*, as much as you could blame the English parliament for innovating in *ours*, which is Protestant; you condemn them for lowering the state of Archbishops, Bishops and Abbots, though they have improved that of the lower order of Clergy; and therefore you would, no doubt, be offended at any diminution of the power of the Cardinals or of the Pope. We may therefore presume, that had you lived in Turkey, you would have been a Mahometan, and in Tartary, a devout worshipper of the grand Lama.

To indulge myself in a mode of writing, which the perusal of your work has in some measure led me to. Your mind has been so dazzled with the fascinating idea of the *Majesty of the church*, (a phrase I believe peculiar to yourself) that you have not been able to see any thing distinctly on the subject. You have not even dared to take a sufficiently near view of this very church, of which you are so profound an admirer, but have only gazed at a humble distance, or have stood with your face towards it, but with your eyes reverently fixed on the ground. Thus awe struck, you have not had the courage to look up, or to look round you. You have not even been able to distinguish whether it was St. Paul's at London, St. Peter's at Rome, or the church of Sancta Sophia at Constantinople. For your description applies to them all. It seems to have

been sufficient for you that it was not a conventicle.

As to every thing under *this* denomination, it has been your maxim, without any examination, to turn your back upon it. You would, no doubt, have done the same with respect to any place, in which Peter or Paul was permitted to preach; the christian religion being in their time, unfortunately, nothing more than a sect taught in conventicles, and no where *authorised by law*. Had you lived at that time, you would, according to your general maxim, have *cherished your old* heathen prejudices because they were *old*, and have lived and died a humble worshipper of the Gods, and especially the *Goddeesses* of ancient Greece and Rome.

I the less wonder at this power of imagination, and prejudice, and this stupefaction of all your rational faculties in matters of religion, as it is apparent that you have been under a similar suspension of your reason, and equally under the power of imagination, in your views of the principles of civil government. Such, sir, is your *proud submission*, and the *subordination of your very heart to princes and nobles*; such your devotion to *rank and sex*, in conjunction with your religious enthusiasm, that one might suspect that your book was composed after some solemn vigil, such as watching your arms at the shrine of the blessed virgin; after which you issued forth the champion in form, of religion, of monarchy, and of the immaculate virtue of all handsome queens."

"Every article, within the compass of the civil establishment of christianity, is evidently an innovation; and as systems are reformed by reverting to their first principles, christianity can never be restored to its pristine state, and recover its real dignity and efficiency, till it be disengaged from all civil power. This establishment, therefore, may be compared to a fungus, or a parasitical plant, which is so far from being coeval with the tree on which it has fastened, that it seized upon it in its weak and languid state, and if it be not cut off in time, will exhaust all its juices, and destroy it.

Writing to an orator, I naturally think

think of metaphors and comparisons, and therefore I will give you two or three more. So far is a civil establishment from being friendly to christianity, that it may be compared to the animal, called the *Sloth*, which when it gets upon any tree, will not leave it till it has devoured the leaves and the bark, so that it presently perishes. Rather it is the animal called a *Glutton*, which falling from a tree, (in which it generally conceals itself) upon some noble animal, immediately begins to tear it, and suck its blood; and if it be not soon shaken off, (which sometimes every effort fails to produce) it infallibly kills its prey. Now, when I see this *fungus* of an *establish-*

ment upon the noble plant of *christianity*, draining its best juices; when I see this *Sloth* upon its stately branches, gnawing it and stripping it bare; or to change my comparison, when I see the *glutton* upon the shoulders of this noble animal, the blood flowing down, and its very vitals in danger: If I wish to preserve the tree, or the animal, must I not without delay, extirpate the fungus, destroy the sloth, and kill the glutton? Indeed, Sir, say or write, what you please, such vermin deserve no mercy. You may stand by, and weep for the fate of your favourite fungus, your sloth, or your glutton, but I shall not spare them."

ON ATTITUDE in PUBLIC SPEAKING.

[From WALKER'S Academick Speaker.]

THE young gentleman, who attempts to declaim, when he begins his speech, should rest the whole weight of his body on the right leg; the other just touching the ground, at the distance at which it would naturally fall, if lifted up to shew that the body does not bear upon it. The knees should be straight and braced, and the body, though perfectly straight, not perpendicular, but inclining as far to the right as a firm position on the right leg will permit. The right arm must then be held out, with the palm open, the fingers straight and close, the thumb almost as distant from them as it will go; and the flat of the hand neither horizontal nor vertical, but between both. The position of the arm will perhaps be best described, by supposing an oblong hollow square formed by the measure of four arms, where the arm in its true position forms the diagonal of such an imagin-

ary figure. So that if lines were drawn at right angles from the shoulders extending downwards, forwards and sideways, the arm will form an angle of almost 45 degrees every way.

When the pupil has pronounced one sentence in the position thus described, the hand, as if lifeless, must drop down to the side, the very moment the last accented word is pronounced; and the body, without altering the place of the feet, poize itself on the left leg, while the left hand raises itself into exactly the same position, as the right was before, and continues in this position till the end of the next sentence, when it drops down on the side as if dead: and the body, poizing itself on the right leg as before, continues with the right arm extended, till the end of the succeeding sentence, and so on from right to left, and from left to right alternately, till the speech is ended.

ON FILIAL DUTY.

WHEN we discover instances of a dutiful and lasting respect to parents, they cannot fail to meet with our lasting approbation. The gratitude we owe to those, who, by the will of heaven, are made the authors of our being, can only end with our lives. It ceases not with theirs; the

duty we pay to their names when dead, ought to be the same, as to their inclinations and commands when living. Their memory ought to be ever honoured, ever sacred, and ever glorious in our eyes; and what was dear to them, should be dear to us.

A DEFENCE of the USE of the BIBLE as a SCHOOL BOOK.

[In a letter to the Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP, of Boston, from Dr. RUSH.]

DEAR SIR,

IT is now several months, since I promised to give you my reasons for preferring the bible as a school book, to all other compositions. I shall not trouble you with an apology for my delaying so long to comply with my promise, but shall proceed immediately to the subject of my letter.

Before I state my arguments in favour of teaching children to read by means of the bible, I shall assume the five following propositions.

I. That christianity is the only true and perfect religion, and that in proportion as mankind adopt its principles, and obey its precepts, they will be wise and happy.

II. That a better knowledge of this religion is to be acquired by reading the bible, than in any other way.

III. That the bible contains more knowledge necessary to man in his present state, than any other book in the world.

IV. That knowledge is most durable, and religious instruction most useful, when imparted in early life.

V. That the bible, when not read in schools, is seldom read in any subsequent period of life.

My arguments in favour of the use of the bible as a school book are founded, I. In the constitution of the human mind.

I. The memory is the first faculty which opens in the minds of children. Of how much consequence, then, must it be, to impress it with the great truths of christianity, before it is pre-occupied with less interesting subjects! As all the liquors, which are poured into a cup, generally taste of that which first filled it, so all the knowledge, which is added to that which is treasured up in the memory from the bible, generally receives an agreeable and useful tincture from it.

II. There is a peculiar aptitude in the minds of children for religious knowledge. I have constantly found them in the first six or seven years of their lives, more inquisitive upon re-

ligious subjects, than upon any others; and an ingenious instructor of youth has informed me, that he has found young children more capable of receiving just ideas upon the most difficult tenets of religion, than upon the most simple branches of human knowledge. It would be strange if it were otherwise; for God creates all his means to suit all his ends. There must of course be a fitness between the human mind, and the truths which are essential to its happiness.

III. The influence of *prejudice* is derived from the impressions, which are made upon the mind in early life; prejudices are of two kinds, true and false. In a world where *false* prejudices do so much mischief, it would discover great weakness not to oppose them by such as are *true*.

I grant that many men have rejected the prejudices derived from the bible: But I believe no man ever did so, without having been made *wiser* or *better*, by the early operation of these prejudices upon his mind. Every just principle that is to be found in the writings of Voltaire, is borrowed from the bible: and the morality of the deists, which has been so much admired and praised, is, I believe, in most cases, the effect of habits, produced by early instruction in the principles of christianity.

IV. We are subject, by a general law in our natures, to what is called *habit*. Now if the study of the scriptures be necessary to our happiness at any time of our lives, the sooner we begin to read them, the more we shall be attached to them; for it is peculiar to all the acts of habit, to become easy, strong and agreeable by repetition.

V. It is a law in our natures, that we remember *longest* the knowledge we acquire by the greatest number of our senses. Now a knowledge of the contents of the bible, is acquired in school by the aid of the *eyes* and the *ears*; for children after getting their lessons, always say them to their masters in an audible

audible voice ; of course there is a presumption, that this knowledge will be retained much longer than if it had been acquired in any other way.

VI. The interesting events and characters, recorded and described in the old and new testaments, are accommodated above all others to seize upon all the faculties of the minds of children. The understanding, the memory, the imagination, the passions, and the moral powers, are all occasionally addressed by the various incidents which are contained in those divine books, inasmuch that not to be delighted with them, is to be devoid of every principle of pleasure that exists in a sound mind.

VII. There is a native love of *truth* in the human mind. Lord Shaftesbury says, that "truth is so congenial to our minds, that we love even the *shadow* of it : " And Horace, in his rules for composing an epick poem, establishes the same law in our natures, by advising the "fictions in poetry to resemble truth." Now the bible contains more truths than any other book in the world : so true is the testimony that it bears of God in his works of creation, providence, and redemption, that it is called *truth* itself, by way of pre-eminence above things that are only simply true. How forcibly are we struck with the evidences of truth, in the history of the Jews, above what we discover in the history of other nations ? Where do we find a hero, or an historian record his own faults or vices except in the old testament ? Indeed, my friend, from some accounts which I have read of the American revolution, I begin to grow sceptical to all history except to that which is contained in the bible. Now if this book be known to contain nothing but what is materially true, the mind will naturally acquire a love for it from this circumstance : and from this affection for the truths of the bible, it will acquire a discernment of truth in other books, and a preference of it in all the transactions of life.

VIII. There is a wonderful property in the *memory*, which enables it in old age, to *recover* the knowledge it had acquired in early life, after it had been apparently forgotten for forty

or fifty years. Of how much consequence, then, must it be, to fill the mind with that species of knowledge, in childhood and youth, which, when *recalled* in the decline of life, will support the soul under the infirmities of age, and smooth the avenues of approaching death ? The bible is the only book with is capable of affording this support to old age ; and it is for this reason that we find it resorted to with so much diligence and pleasure by such old people as have read it in early life. I can recollect many instances of this kind in persons who discovered no attachment to the bible, in the meridian of their lives, who have, notwithstanding, spent the evening of them, in reading no other book. The late Sir John Pringle, Physician to the Queen of Great Britain, after passing a long life in camps and at court, closed it by studying the scriptures. So anxious was he to increase his knowledge in them, that he wrote to Dr. Michaelis, a learned professor of divinity in Germany, for an explanation of a difficult text of scripture, a short time before his death.

II. My second argument in favour of the use of the bible in schools, is founded upon an implied command of God, and upon the practice of several of the wisest nations of the world.— In the 6th chapter of Deuteronomy, we find the following words, which are directly to my purpose, "And thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might. And these words which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart. And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up."

It appears, moreover, from the history of the Jews, that they flourished as a nation, in proportion as they honoured and read the books of Moses, which contained the only revelation that God had made to the world. The law was not only neglected, but lost during the general profligacy of manners which accompanied the long and wicked reign of Manasseh. But
the

the discovery of it, in the rubbish of the temple, by Josiah, and its subsequent general use, were followed by a return of national virtue and prosperity. We read further, of the wonderful effects which the reading of the law by Ezra, after his return from his captivity in Babylon, had upon the Jews. They hung upon his lips with tears and showed the sincerity of their repentance by their general reformation.

The learning of the Jews, for many years, consisted in nothing but a knowledge of the scriptures. These were the text books of all the instruction that was given in the schools of their prophets. It was by means of this general knowledge of their law, that those Jews, who wandered from Judea into other countries, carried with them, and propagated certain ideas of the true God among all the civilized nations upon the face of the earth. And it was from the attachment they retained to the old testament, that they procured a translation of it into the Greek language, after they had lost the Hebrew tongue, by their long absence from their native country. The utility of this translation, commonly called the septuagint, in facilitating the progress of the gospel, is well known to all who are acquainted with the history of the first age of the christian church.

But the benefits of an early and general acquaintance with the bible, were not confined only to the Jewish nations. They have appeared in many countries in Europe, since the reformation. The industry, and habits of order, which distinguish many of the German nations, are derived from their early instruction in the principles of christianity, by means of the bible. The bible is still used as a school book in Scotland and in the New England states. However opposed the inhabitants of these two distant countries have lately been in political sentiments and conduct, they agree in being the most enlightened in religion and science—the most strict in morals—and the most intelligent in human affairs, of any people whose history has come to my knowledge, upon the surface of the globe. If we descend from nations to sects, we shall find

them wise and prosperous in proportion as they become early acquainted with the scriptures. The bible is still used as a school book among the quakers. The morality of this sect of christians is universally acknowledged. Nor is this all—their prudence in the management of their private affairs, is as much a mark of their society as their sober manners.

I wish to be excused for repeating here, that if the bible did not convey a single direction for the attainment of future happiness, it should be read in our schools in preference to all other books, from its containing the greatest portion of that kind of knowledge which is calculated to produce private and publick temporal happiness.

We err not only in human affairs, but in religion likewise, *only* because we “do not know the scriptures.” The opposite systems of the numerous sects of christians arise chiefly from their being more instructed in catechisms, creeds, and confessions of faith, than in the scriptures. Immense truths, I believe, are concealed in them. The time, I have no doubt, will come, when posterity will view and pity our ignorance of these truths, as much as we do the ignorance of the disciples of our Saviour, who knew nothing of the meaning of those plain passages in the old testament, which were daily fulfilling before their eyes. Whenever that time shall arrive, those truths which have escaped our notice, or, if discovered, have been thought to be opposed to each other, or to be inconsistent with themselves, will then like the stones of Solomon’s temple, be found so exactly to accord with each other, that they shall be cemented without noise or force into one simple and sublime system of religion.

But further, we err, not only in religion but in philosophy likewise, because we “do not know or believe the scriptures.” The sciences have been compared to a circle of which religion composes a part. To understand any one of them perfectly it is necessary to have some knowledge of them all. Bacon, Boyle, and Newton included the scriptures in the inquiries to which their universal genius

uses disposed them, and their philosophy was aided by their knowledge in them. A striking agreement has been lately discovered between the history of certain events recorded in the bible, and some of the operations and productions of nature, particularly those which are related in Whitehurst's observations on the deluge—in Smith's account of the origin of the variety of colour in the human species, and in Bruce's travels. It remains yet to be shown how many other events, related in the bible, accord with some late important discoveries in the principles of medicine. The events, and the principles alluded to, mutually establish the truth of each other. From the discoveries of the christian philosophers, whose names have been last mentioned, I have been led to question whether most harm has been done to revelation, by those divines who have unduly multiplied the objects of faith, or by those deists who have unduly multiplied the objects of reason in explaining the scriptures.

I shall now proceed to answer some of the objections which have been made to the use of the bible as a school book.

I. We are told, that the familiar use of the bible in our schools, has a tendency to lessen a due reverence for it. This objection, by proving too much, proves nothing at all. If familiarity lessens respect for divine things, then all those precepts of our religion, which enjoin the daily or weekly worship of the Deity, are improper. The bible was not intended to represent a Jewish ark; and it is an antichristian idea, to suppose that it can be profaned, by being carried into a school house, or by being handled by children. But where will the bible be read by young people with more reverence than in a school? Not in most private families; for I believe there are few parents, who preserve so much order in their houses, as is kept up in our common English schools.

II. We are told, that there are many passages in the old testament, that are improper to be read by children, and that the greatest part of it, is no way interesting to mankind

under the present dispensation of the gospel. There are I grant, several chapters, and many verses in the old testament, which in their present unfortunate translation, should be passed over by children. But I deny that any of the books of the old testament are not interesting to mankind, under the gospel dispensation. Most of the characters, events, and ceremonies, mentioned in them, are personal, providential, or instituted types of the Messiah: All of which have been, or remain yet to be, fulfilled by him. It is from an ignorance or neglect of these types, that we have so many deists in christendom; for so irrefragably do they prove the truth of christianity, that I am sure a young man who had been regularly instructed in their meaning, could never doubt afterwards of the truth of any of its principles. If any obscurity appears in these principles, it is only (to use the words of the poet) because *they are dark, with excessive bright.*

I know there is an objection among many people to teaching children doctrines of any kind, because they are liable to be controverted. But where will this objection lead us?—The being of a God, and the obligations of morality, have both been controverted; and yet who has objected to our teaching these doctrines to our children?

The curiosity and capacities of young people for the mysteries of religion, awaken much sooner than is generally supposed. Of this we have two remarkable proofs in the old testament. The first is mentioned in the twelfth chapter of Exodus. "And it shall come to pass when your children shall say unto you, *'What mean you by this service?'*" that ye shall say, "It is the sacrifice of the Lord's passover, who passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote the Egyptians, and delivered our houses. And the children of Israel went away, and did as the Lord had commanded Moses and Aaron." A second proof of the desire of children to be instructed in the mysteries of religion, is to be found in the sixth chapter of Deuteronomy. "And when thy son *asketh thee* in the time to come saying, *'What mean the testimonies—and the statutes—and the judgments which the Lord*

Lord our God hath commanded you?" Then thou shalt say unto thy son, "We were Pharaoh's bondmen in Egypt, and the Lord our God brought us out of Egypt with a mighty hand." These enquiries from the mouths of children are perfectly natural; for where is the parent who has not had similar questions proposed to him by his children upon their being first conducted to a place of worship, or upon their beholding, for the first time, either of the sacraments of our religion?

Let us not be wiser than our Maker. If moral precepts alone could have reformed mankind, the mission of the Son of God into our world, would have been unnecessary. He came to promulgate a system of *doctrines*, as well as a system of morals. The perfect morality of the gospel rests upon a *doctrine*, which, though often controverted, has never been refuted, I mean the vicarious life and death of the Son of God. This sublime and ineffable doctrine delivers us from the absurd hypotheses of modern philosophers, concerning the foundation of moral obligation, and fixes it upon the eternal and self moving principle of LOVE. It concentrates a whole system of ethics in a single text of scripture. "*A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another, even as I have loved you.*" By withholding the knowledge of this doctrine from children, we deprive ourselves of the best means of awakening moral sensibility in their minds. We do more, we furnish an argument, for withholding from them a knowledge of the morality of the gospel likewise; for this, in many instances, is as supernatural, and therefore as liable to be controverted, as any of the doctrines or miracles which are mentioned in the new testament. The miraculous conception of the Saviour of the world by a virgin, is not more opposed to the ordinary course of natural events, nor is the doctrine of the atonement more above human reason, than those moral precepts, which command us to love our enemies, or to die for our friends.

III. It has been said, that the division of the bible into chapters and verses, renders it more difficult to be read, by children, than many other books.

By a little care in a master, this dif-

ficulty may be obviated, and even an advantage derived from it. It may serve to transfer the attention of the scholar to the *sense* of a subject; and no person will ever read well, who is guided by any thing else, in his stops, emphasis, or accents. The division of the bible into chapters and verses, is not a greater obstacle to its being read with ease, than the bad punctuation of most other books. I deliver this stricture upon other books, from the authority of Mr. Rice, the celebrated author of the art of speaking, whom I heard declare in a large company in London, that he had never seen a book properly pointed in the English Language. He exemplified, notwithstanding, by reading to the same company a passage from Milton, his perfect knowledge of the art of reading.

Some people, I know, have proposed to introduce extracts from the bible, into our schools, instead of the bible itself. Many excellent works of this kind, are in print, but if we admit any one of them, we shall have the same inundation of them that we have had of grammars, spelling books, and lessons for children, many of which are published for the benefit of the authors only, and all of them have tended greatly to increase the expense of education. Besides, these extracts or abridgements of the bible, often contain the tenets of particular sects or persons, and therefore, may be improper for schools composed of the children of different sects of christians. The bible is a cheap book, and is to be had in every bookstore. It is, moreover, esteemed and preferred by all sects; because each finds its peculiar doctrines in it. It should therefore be used in preference to any abridgments of it, or histories extracted from it.

I have heard it proposed that a portion of the bible should be read every day by the master, as a means of instructing children in it: But this is a poor substitute for obliging children to read it as a school book; for by this means we insensibly *engrave*, as it were, its contents upon their minds: and it has been remarked that children, instructed in this way in the scriptures, seldom forget any part of them. They have the same advantage over those persons, who have only heard the scriptures

scriptures read by a master, that a man who has worked with the tools of a mechanical employment for several years, has over the man who has only stood a few hours in a work shop, and seen the same business carried on by other people.

In this defence of the use of the bible as a school book, I beg you would not think that I suppose the bible to contain the only revelation which God has made to man. I believe in an internal revelation, or a moral principle, which God has implanted in the heart of every man, as the precursor of his final dominion over the whole human race. How much this internal revelation accords with the external, remains yet to be explored by philosophers. I am disposed to believe, that most of the doctrines of christianity revealed in the bible, might be discovered by a close examination of all the powers and principles of action in man: But who is equal to such an enquiry? It certainly does not suit the natural indolence, or laborious employments of a great majority of mankind. The internal revelation of the gospel may be compared to the straight line which is made through a wilderness by the assistance of a compass, to a distant country, which few are able to discover, while the bible resembles a publick road to the same country, which is wide, plain, and easily found. "And a highway shall be there, and it shall be called the way of holiness. The way faring men, though fools, shall not err therein."

To the arguments I have mentioned in favour of the use of the bible as a schoolbook, I shall add a few reflections.

The present fashionable practice of rejecting the bible from our schools, I suspect has originated with the deists. They discover great ingenuity in this new mode of attacking christianity. If they proceed in it, they will do more in half a century, in extirpating our religion, than Bollingbroke or Voltaire could have effected in a thousand years. I am not writing to this class of people. I despair of changing the opinions of any of them. I wish only to alter the opinions and conduct of those lukewarm, or superstitious christians, who have been misled by the deists upon this subject. On the

ground of the good old custom, of using the bible as a school book, it becomes us to entrench our religion. It is the last bulwark the deists have left it; for they have rendered instruction in the principles of christianity by the pulpit and the press, so unfashionable, that little good for many years seems to have been done by either of them.

The effects of the disuse of the bible, as a school book, have appeared of late in the neglect and even contempt with which scripture names are treated by many people. It is because parents have not been early taught to know or respect the characters and exploits of the old and new testament worthies, that their names are exchanged for those of the modern kings of Europe, or of the principal characters in novels and romances. I conceive there may be some advantage in bearing scripture names. It may lead the persons who bear them, to study that part of the scriptures, in which their names are mentioned, with uncommon attention, and perhaps it may excite a desire in them to possess the talents or virtues of their ancient namesakes. This remark first occurred to me, upon hearing a pious woman, whose name was Mary, say, that the first passages of the bible, which made a serious impression upon her mind, were those interesting chapters and verses in which the name of Mary is mentioned in the new testament.

It is a singular fact, that while the names of the kings and emperors of Rome, are now given chiefly to *horses* and *dogs*, scripture names have hitherto been confined only to the human species. Let the enemies and contemners of those names take care, lest the names of more modern kings be given hereafter only to the same animals, and lest the names of the modern heroines of romances be given to animals of an inferior species.

It is with great pleasure, that I have observed the bible to be the only book read in the Sunday schools in England. We have adopted the same practice in the Sunday schools, lately established in this city. This will give our religion (humanly speaking) the chance of a longer life in our country. We hear much of the persons educated in free schools in England, turning out well

well in the various walks of life. I have enquired into the cause of it, and have satisfied myself, that it is wholly to be ascribed to the general use of the bible in those schools, for it seems the children of poor people are of too little consequence to be guarded from the supposed evils of reading the scriptures in early life, or in an unconsecrated school house.

However great the benefits of reading the scriptures in schools have been, I cannot help remarking, that these benefits might be much greater, did schoolmasters take more pains to explain them to their scholars. Did they demonstrate the divine original of the bible, from the purity, consistency, and benevolence of its doctrines and precepts—did they explain the meaning of the levitical institutions, and show their application to the numerous and successive gospel dispensations—did they inform their pupils that the gross and abominable vices of the Jews were recorded *only* as proofs of the depravity of human nature, and of the insufficiency of the law, to produce moral virtues and thereby to establish the necessity and perfection of the gospel system—and above all, did they often enforce the discourses of our Saviour, as the best rule of life, and the surest guide to happiness, how great would be the influence of our schools upon the order and prosperity of our country! Such a mode of instructing children in the christian religion, would convey knowledge into their *understandings*, and would therefore be preferable to teaching them creeds, and catechisms, which too often convey, not knowledge, but *words* only, into their *memories*. I think I am not too sanguine in believing, that education, conducted in this manner, would,

in the course of two generations, eradicate infidelity from among us, and render civil government scarcely necessary in our country.

In contemplating the political institutions of the United States, I lament, that we waste so much time and money in punishing crimes, and take so little pains to prevent them. We profess to be republicans, and yet we neglect the only means of establishing and perpetuating our republican forms of government, that is, the universal education of our youth in the principles of christianity, by means of the bible; for this divine book, above all others, favours that equality among mankind, that respect for just laws, and all those sober and frugal virtues, which constitute the soul of republicanism.

I have now only to apologize for having addressed this letter to you, after having been assured by you, that your opinion, respecting the use of the bible as a school book, coincided with mine. My excuse for what I have done is, that I knew you were qualified by your knowledge, and disposed by your zeal in the cause of truth, to correct all the errors you would discover in my letter. Perhaps a further apology may be necessary for my having presumed to write upon a subject so much above my ordinary studies. My excuse for it is, that I thought a single mite from a member of a profession, which has been frequently charged with scepticism in religion, might attract the notice of persons who had often overlooked the more ample contributions upon this subject, of gentlemen of our profession. With great respect, I am, dear sir, your sincere friend,

BENJAMIN RUSH.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1791.

SKETCH of the CHARACTER of the SOUTH CAROLINIANS—their LUXURY and DISSIPATION—Fatal effects of LUXURY—HOSPITALITY of SOUTH CAROLINA.

[By the late Dr. LADD.]

DISSOLUTE pleasures, and luxury of every kind, form a grand feature of the national character of the Carolinians. I censure not the profusion of their tables; it is the

profusion of heaven; but to the pleasures of the table, they are too much addicted. Here, and in every species of luxurious indulgence, they seem galloping hard after the dissolute Europeans;

Europeans; and small are the powers requisite to discern, that they are not very far behind them.

I intend not to trouble my friend with a dry dissertation on luxury, or an examination, whether, considered abstractedly, it be criminal or vicious. Among individuals, it may frequently be both; when it is no crime, it is always a vice; and a vice, with respect to society, of the most dangerous nature. The ravages of war will deface a country: But the effects of luxury, are more fatal, are more deadly, than the ravages of war—It corrupts the morals, enfeebles the mind, and diseases the body—destruction is sure in his aim and rapid in his march. At length the unexpected catastrophe arrives; the ruined people look round them with amazement, and wonder at their situation. Such are the effects of luxury in a nation; it is the bane of society! it is the bane of government! it is treason against the state! it is big with the ruin of nations!—

These are gloomy reflections; but, arising naturally from the subject, they intrude themselves on the mind, and it is impossible to avoid them.

Bacchus is a deity much respected in this country; and no objection can be made to the sway of so amiable, and mirth-inspiring a divinity, when limited by prudence and moderation. But as that can seldom happen, the objections against this custom become serious and weighty:—It is a species of luxury the most dangerous, because leading directly to all others; but it is a species for which Carolinians are most excusable. Without the assistance of wine, in all warm climates, the mind is enervate, the spirits become languid, and the imagination effete. It is known to all physicians, that wine, by its tonic quality, obviates debility, induced by climate; and that the effects of putrid miasmata are destroyed, by its antiseptic power. Hence the use of wine in warm and sickly climates, becomes obvious; and hence a rational cause why the inhabitants of those climates are so generally addicted to the bottle.

With the introduction of luxury in

this country, religion has visibly declined. These are in every state, symptoms of approaching ruin. Where effeminacy prevails, religion, whether true or false, is in rapid decay; the state is in danger; destruction is at hand.

Such has ever been the downfall of empires, since the commencement of the world: they have all had their rise, their progress, and decline. But who, without melancholy, can observe the first state in our union, hastening to early destruction; falling like untimely fruit; and withering immature?

As the Carolinians are not a religious people, so they are not superstitious; their enlarged understandings, and elevated ideas, have protected them on that side. Theatrical amusements have been introduced and encouraged among them. These, though they form a species of refined luxury, are, of many others, the least dangerous; their political damage is not so great; as, while they form the manners of the people, seldom do they impoverish the country: actors are generally profuse in living; they seldom deprive a country of its cash. Hence money in their hands is not lost; quite the reverse, it is put in circulation.

In countries where slavery is encouraged, the ideas of the people are of a peculiar cast! the soul becomes dark and narrow; and assumes a tone of savage brutality. Such at this day are the inhabitants of Barbary, and the West Indies. But thank God! nothing like this has yet disgraced an American state. We may look for it in Carolina, but we shall be disappointed. The most elevated and liberal Carolinians abhor slavery; they will not debase themselves by attempting to vindicate it; he who would encourage it, abstracted from the idea of bare necessity, is not a man, he is a brute in human form. For, "disguise thyself as thou wilt, O slavery, still thou art a bitter draught:" it is interest, louder than the voice of reason, which alone exclaims in thy favour.

Among their neighbours, the Carolinians stand accused of haughtiness, and insolent carriage. Nothing is apparently

parently more true than this charge ; nothing is really more false. Surrounded by slaves, and accustomed to command, they acquire a forward, dictatorial habit, which can never be laid aside. In order to judge of their dispositions, we must study them with

attention. Courtesy, affability, and politeness, form their distinguishing characteristics ; for these, for the exercise of hospitality, and all the social virtues, I venture to assert, that no country on earth has equalled Carolina.

ANECDOTE of QUEEN CAROLINE.

THE memory of Queen Caroline is revered for the excellence of her domestic character. As a mother, she shone in a conspicuous manner, by the attention she paid to cultivating the dispositions of her children. Of her Majesty's superior talent for that tender office, of her adroitness in seizing the happy moment to instil virtuous principles, the following anecdote records an instance which ought never to be forgotten.

The Princess Royal was accustomed, at going to rest, to employ one of the ladies of the Court in reading aloud to her, till she should drop asleep. It happened, one evening, that the lady who was appointed to perform this office, being indisposed, could not, without great inconvenience, endure the fatigue of standing; yet the Princess was inattentive to her situation, and suffered her to continue reading till she fell down in a swoon.

The Queen was informed of this the next morning, Her Majesty said nothing upon the subject; but at night, when she was in bed, sent for the Princess, and saying that she wished to be lulled to rest, commanded her Royal Highness to read aloud. After some time, the Princess began to be tired of standing, and paused, in hope of receiving an order to seat herself.—"Proceed," said her Majesty. In a short time a second stop seemed to plead for rest.—"Read on," said the Queen.—Again the Princess stopped; again she received an order to proceed; till at last, faint and breathless, she was forced to complain. Then did the excellent parent exhort her daughter to forbear how she indulged herself in ease, while she suffered her attendants to endure unnecessary fatigue. An illustrious example to mothers, how to create and improve occasions for forming the dispositions of their children !

TO THE EDITORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE. GENTLEMEN,

The late important revolution, was not wholly effected by sound reasoning ; the brilliancy of wit and humour had their share of merit. As a specimen, illustrative of this remark, please to insert the following, written by Dr. Franklin.

A PRUSSIAN EDICT.

FREDERICK, by the grace of God, king of Prussia, &c. &c. to all present and to come, health. The peace now enjoyed through-
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out our dominions, having afforded us leisure to apply ourselves to the regulation of commerce, the improvement of our finances, and

and at the same time, the easing our domestick subjects in their taxes : For these causes and other good considerations, us thereunto moving, we hereby make known, that after having deliberated these affairs in our council, present our dear brothers, and other great officers of the state, members of the same ; we, of our certain knowledge, full power, and authority royal, have made and issued this present Edict, viz.

Whereas it is well known to all the world, that the first German settlements made in the island of Britain, were by colonies of people, subject to our renowned ducal ancestors, and drawn from their dominions, under the conduct of Hengist, Horfa, Hella, Uffa, Cerdicus, Ida, and others ; and that the said colonies have flourished under the protection of our august house, for ages past ; have never been emancipated therefrom ; and yet have hitherto yielded little profit to the same ; and whereas we ourselves have in the last war fought for and defended the same colonies, against the power of France, and thereby enabled them to make conquests from the said power in America ; for which we have not yet received adequate compensation : And whereas it is just and expedient that a revenue should be raised from the said colonies in Britain, towards our indemnification, and that those who are descendants of our ancient subjects, and thence still owe us due obedience, should contribute to the replenishing of our royal coffers ; (as they must have done, had their ancestors remained in the territories now to us appertaining :) we do therefore hereby ordain and command, that from and after the date of these presents, there shall be levied, and paid to the officers of our

customs, on all goods, wares, and merchandizes, and on all grain, and other produce of the earth, exported from the said island of Britain, and on all goods of whatever kind imported into the same, a duty of four and a half per cent. *ad valorem*, for the use of us and our successors. And that the said duty may more effectually be collected, we do hereby ordain, that all ships or vessels bound from Great Britain to any other part of the world, or from any other part of the world to Great Britain, shall in their respective voyages touch at our port of Koningberg, there to be unladen, searched, and charged with the said duties. And whereas there hath been from time to time discovered in the said island of Great Britain, by our colonists there, many mines or beds of iron stone ; and sundry subjects of our ancient dominion, skilful in converting the said stone into metal, have in times past transported themselves thither, carrying with them and communicating that art ; and the inhabitants of the said island presuming that they had a natural right to make the best use they could of the natural productions of their country, for their own benefit, have not only built furnaces for smelting the said stone into iron, but they erected plating forges, slitting mills, and steel furnaces, for the more convenient manufacturing of the same ; thereby endangering a diminution of the said manufacture in our ancient dominion ;—We do therefore hereby farther ordain, that from, and after the date hereof, no mill or other engine for slitting or rolling of iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt hammer, or any furnace for making steel, shall be erected or continued in the said island of Great Britain : And the Lord Lieutenant
of

of every county in the said island is hereby commanded, on information of any such erection within his county, to order, and by force to cause the same to be abated and destroyed; as he shall answer the neglect thereof to us at his peril.—But we are nevertheless graciously pleased to permit the inhabitants of the said island to transport their iron into Prussia, there to be manufactured and to them returned; they paying our Prussian subjects for the workmanship, with all the costs of commission, freight and risk, coming and returning; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

We do not, however, think fit to extend this our indulgence to the article of *wool*, in our ancient dominions; and to prevent both as much as may be, in our said island, We do hereby absolutely forbid the transportation of wool from thence even to the mother country Prussia: And that those islanders may be further and more effectually restrained in making any advantage of their own wool, in the way of manufacture, we command that none shall be carried out of one county into another; nor shall any worsted, bay, or woollen yarn, cloth, serges, shalloons, or any other drapery stuffs, or woollen manufactures whatsoever, made up or mixed with wool, in any of the said counties, be carried into any other county, or be water borne even across the smallest river or creek; on penalty of forfeiture of the same, together with the boats, carriages, horses, &c. that shall be employed in removing them.—Nevertheless, our loving subjects there are hereby permitted, (if they think proper) to use all their wool as manure, for the improvement of their lands.

And whereas the art and mystery of making *hats* hath arrived

at great perfection in Prussia; and the making of hats by our remoter subjects ought to be as much as possible restrained: And for as much as the islanders before mentioned, being in possession of wool, beaver, and other furs, have presumptuously conceived they had a right to make some advantage thereof, by manufacturing the same into hats, to the prejudice of our domestick manufacture:—We do therefore hereby strictly command and ordain, that no hats, or felts whatsoever, dyed or undyed, finished or unfinished, shall be loaden or put into or upon any vessels, cart, carriage or horse; to be transported or conveyed out of one county in the said island into another county, or to any other place whatsoever, by any person or persons whatsoever, on pain of forfeiting the same, with a penalty of five hundred pounds sterling for every offence. Nor shall any hat maker, in any of the said counties, employ more than two apprentices, on penalty of five pounds sterling per month: We intending hereby that such hat makers, being restrained, both in the production and sale of their commodity, may find no advantage in continuing their business.—But lest the said islanders should suffer inconvenience by the want of hats, we are further graciously pleased to permit them to send their beaver furs to Prussia; and we also permit hats made thereof to be exported from Prussia to Britain; the people thus favoured to pay all costs and charges of manufacturing, interest, commission to our merchants, insurance and freight, going and returning; as in the case of iron.

And lastly, being willing further to favour our said colonies in Britain, we do hereby also ordain
and

and command, that all the thieves, highway and street robbers, house breakers, forgerers, s—d—tes, and villains of every denomination, who have forfeited their lives to the laws of Prussia; but whom, we, in our great clemency do not think fit here to hang; shall be emptied out of our goals into the said island of Great Britain, for the better peopling of that country.

We flatter ourselves that these our royal regulations and commands will be thought *just and reasonable*, by our much favoured colonists in England; the said regulations being copied from their statutes of 10 and 11 Will. 3d. c. 10. —5 Geo. 2d. c. 22.—23 Geo. 2d. c. 29.—4 Geo. 1st. c. 11. and from other equitable laws made by their

parliaments; or from instructions given by their princes, or from resolutions of both houses, entered into for the *good government of their own Colonies in Ireland and America.*

And all persons in the said island are hereby cautioned not to oppose in any wise the execution of this our edict, or any part thereof, such opposition being high treason; of which all who are suspected shall be transported in fetters from Britain to Prussia, there to be tried and executed according to the Prussian law. Such is our pleasure,

Given at Potsdam, this 25th day of the month of August, 1773, and in the 33d year of our Reign.

By the King, in his Council,
RECHTMÆSIG, Sec.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.
GENTLEMEN,

Having seen more than once in the course of my practice in this country the bad effect of warm applications in Hernia, I have thought fit to send you an extract from Mr. B. Wübner. As the case is common and very dangerous, I have no doubt but it is worthy a place in your useful periodical publication.

LEWIS LETRELETE.

OBSERVATIONS on the STRANGULATED
HERNIA.

OF all the diseases to which the human body is subject, there are none more dangerous in their tendency, nor any more speedily fatal in their events, than strangulated hernia, especially if they are neglected, or improperly treated. After the great pains which the moderns have taken to improve this part of Surgery, and the publication of an ingenious treatise written professedly upon the subject, by the celebrated Mr. Pott of London, an attempt to throw any new light upon it, will probably be deemed unnecessary, if not presumptuous. The only apology, I shall make for entering upon this topick, is, that my pre-

ent observations are the pure result of practical experience.

Baths, fomentations and poultices actually warm, or hot, are very much, I believe I might say altogether used in this country, in all cases of hernia, under symptoms of strangulation. This kind of practice appears to me so extremely injudicious, that I have often wondered how it could for any length of time, preserve so great a degree of reputation. But as erroneous ideas must of consequence produce improper methods of practice, the custom of applying things actually warm in these cases, was probably grounded upon the hypothesis of a diseased state, or stricture

stricture of the tendinous apertures of the abdominal muscles, or ligaments. When a portion of omentum, intestine, or both, is forced out of the cavity of the abdomen into the groin, the person is said to have a bubonicele. This effect cannot happen, unless the opening of the tendon of the external oblique muscle is preternaturally extended. It is frequently found, that the contents of the hernia, from the horizontal position of the patient in the night, recede with the abdomen, and prolapse again the following day. During the recession of the parts, the Surgeon may push the integuments before his finger, and introduce its point into the opening of the tendon, and he will find it much larger than it usually is in a natural state; and if either from the prolapsion of a larger portion of the intestines, omentum, or both, the contents cannot easily be returned, there is a sudden increase of the tumor; by degrees the parts indurate; and the cause becomes a strangulated hernia. In this case, the strangulation does not take place because the opening is less than it was before the symptoms came on, but because the parts so displaced are become larger. And just for the same reason when a small portion of intestine only is, from sudden violence or particular exertion, forced through the tendinous opening, it becomes strangulated: Not because at that moment, there was any particular alteration or restriction, in the fibres of the tendons, but because the portion of intestine lying in an uneasy situation, increases in bulk, and therefore cannot be returned with-

out some difficulty. If a ring is drawn over the finger tight enough to compress the returning veins, the parts beneath it will swell. Here is a strangulation, and it may be said that the ring forms the stricture. But I believe no man in his senses would in this case propose, by putting the finger into warm water, to make the ring larger, or to diminish the tumor by increasing the capacity of the whole vascular system of the part so strangulated. My reason for making this comparison is because it is more generally allowed, that tendons, ligaments, &c. have so little elasticity as to be but slightly affected, (at least suddenly) by warm applications, especially when they are situated at some distance from the skin.

In every strangulated hernia, before reduction can be effected, one or other of these things must happen: either the opening of the tendon must be made larger, or the bulk of the tumor must be lessened. There seems to be very little chance, by warm applications to the skin, to relax an inelastic substance, even in an undiseased state; and they appear diametrically opposite to the intention of reducing the bulk of the tumor, when strangulation hath taken place. If the rupture is an interoceles all applications that are warmer than the heat of the body, will rarefy and expand the air within the intestines, the blood will be solicited in greater quantities into the vascular system of the part, and every symptom dependent upon strangulation will become worse.*

In

* Dr. Huxham relates a case, where an original hernia proved fatal in two days, and in which warm fomentations were continually applied. Upon dissection the blood vessels of the parts were turgid and varicose, and the intestine within the hernial sack amazingly distended with air. The Dr. concludes the account with these remarks. The unhappy case gave me a severe reflection; and I cannot but think the malady was much increased, by the repeated applications of the hot fomentations, as it rarefied the air greatly, and by relaxing the parts gave further room to the vast expansion.

In the operation of bleeding, the fore arm may be said to be strangulated by the ligature; and if to facilitate the evacuation the surgeon immerses his patient's arm into warm water, the veins and the parts below the bandage immediately swell. It would be absurd to offer any more arguments in support of a proposition which in its own nature appears self-evident. For some years past whenever I have been called to a strangulated rupture, I have made it my first business to endeavour to lessen the bulk of the tumor by cold and sometimes astringent applications; and the success I have met with from this mode of treatment, is my principal inducement for communicating it to the publick.

I could produce many arguments, where there was little apparent reason to expect a reduction (as well from the violence as the duration of the symptoms) in which I have happily succeeded by the application of cold water or vinegar. To avoid unnecessary repetition I shall select two or three cases where other surgeons were connected with me.

Case 1.

I was sent for into Leicester, to the Rev. Mr. K. I found him with most of the symptoms usually attending a strangulated hernia. I was informed that for several years he had a swelling in the groin, which two days before I saw him, had been by walking suddenly increased: Nothing had passed through the intestinal canal since this accession to the contents of the hernia. He vomited and he coughed frequently, and had great pain in the tumor as well as in the hypogastric region, and his pulse was extremely low and weak.

Mr. Jarvis, an ingenious surgeon of Lutterworth, and formerly house surgeon to St. George's Hospital, had attended him from the commencement of the symptoms, done every thing which could obtain a sanction from modern practice to relieve him, and from time to time had made several attempts, by manual assistance, to reduce the prolapsed parts, without being fortunate enough to succeed. Warm fomentations and the tobacco clyster, which had never failed with Heister, had been here used ineffectually. Mr. Jarvis was so confident, that every thing which promised to serve the patient had been put in practice, that he proposed to our consideration the operation of the bubonicele, as the only probable chance remaining of saving his life. Before we proceeded I desired that cold applications might be tried, to which he very readily consented.

The weather was extremely severe at this time: compresses of linen, dipped in cold vinegar, were suddenly applied to the tumor; and as often as they became warm, were removed, and fresh ones used in their place. The patient was soon sensible of a contraction of the parts within the hernia, and we could quickly after perceive, that the tension and in duration of the tumor were considerably diminished. Upon attempting then to reduce the intestines with the fingers, the air contained within was observed to move first, and soon after all the contents of the hernia were returned into the cavity of the abdomen, with the greatest ease imaginable.*

[*To be concluded.*]

The

* I lately met Mr. Jarvis, on account of an amputation of the thigh, and had the pleasure to hear that he had been sent for by a surgeon to perform the operation for the bubonicele, and had happily succeeded in the reduction by cold applications, at a time when the case appeared desperate.

THE MOUNT of PARNASSUS, a VISION.

[By Mr. BALMANNO.]

WHEN the busy hum of day was succeeded by the silent hour of rest, and Somnus had begun his nocturnal reign—I found myself conveyed by an invisible power to the region celebrated from remotest antiquity as the residence of the muses. A spacious field lay before me, in the midst of which was an high mountain, surrounded by a multitude, who appeared to be actuated by various degrees of motion. Curiosity induced me to approach, that I might more satisfactorily survey what was transacting; and I then discovered, that, of the throng which I had seen at a distance, many who wished to immortalize their names by composition in verse, were endeavouring to ascend to the summit of the hill, where flowed, with native purity, the waters of Helicon, acknowledged the source of poetick inspiration. The distribution of this limpid stream was performed by the muses—while Apollo called forth the most enchanting strains of musick from his golden lyre.—For completion of the ceremony, a celestial being, named Imagination, arrayed each successful candidate with a vestment of more than mortal texture, and which reflected, with resplendant radiance, the variegated colours of the rainbow.

Great indeed, were the honour and attraction of the reward, but many were the obstacles that threatened to retard the progress of those who endeavoured to obtain it; for the sides of the mountain, though decorated by the partial bounty of Flora with the most beautiful and fragrant of her productions, were very difficult of ascent; and beneath this exterior adornment was concealed a number of chasms, to avoid which required the utmost care of cautious circumspection.

Various were the fortunes of those engaged in this interesting career: Some ascended with a propitious celerity, unequalled by the most indefatigable toil of their competitors; while others, from an hasty suspicion of their natural inability to perform the task they had determined to un-

dertake; by application to art, had provided themselves with cramps and engines, in the unskillful management of which they wasted the time that, if employed in exerting their own powers, would probably have enabled them to obtain the object of their pursuit. Remarkable was the fate of a few, who at first appeared to surmount with ease the local difficulties of their attempt; Envy, repining at their success, and maliciously desirous to prevent the accomplishment of their design, assumed the specious form of Friendship, and with treacherous enticement directed their steps to another part of the mountain, where their activity was fruitlessly exerted, and from whence they were soon obliged to descend with pain, confusion, and disgrace.

My attention was next attracted by the conduct of a banditti, who lurked in secret recesses, till opportunities were presented them of purloining the splendid apparel of those who were successfully returning from the arduous competition, and who frequently, after being thus plundered, were thrown by the violence of the aggressors into the cavern of oblivion, that their genius might cease to display its brilliant emanations, and their complaints of injustice never be heard. It was with pleasure I afterwards perceived that many of these robbers were not long suffered to enjoy the spoils they had so basely acquired; a masculine form appeared, whose dreaded glance announced his name to be Detection, and who, with piercing eye quickly penetrated the crafty delusion—restored its victims to their rightful dignity—and, with irresistible vengeance, condemned the usurping miscreants to the pangs of Promethean torture, that a disposition to similar enormity might be restrained by such notorious instances of exemplary punishment.

In pursuing my observations, I beheld, with surprise, that many, who were incapable of obtaining a portion of the pure Heliconian beverage, eagerly drank of a muddy pool at the bottom

bottom of the mount. I had considerable amusement in contrasting the turbulent distortions of countenance exhibited by these, with the impressive majesty, or pleasing serenity of those who had been permitted by the muses to taste of the sacred fountain, and whom Imagination had distinguished by her invaluable gift.—While my eyes were fixed on the superior deportment of the latter, my ears were suddenly assailed by the outcries of the former, and turning aside, I saw a gigantick figure of terrific aspect, called Criticism, brand-

ishing a scourge of uncommon length, which she applied to the miserable objects of her persecution with vigilant severity. The inflictions of this vindictive personage were endured by some with obstinate insensibility, while others were scarcely able to bear the extreme torment. The agony of one poor wretch, in particular, so excited my pity, that I interposed to save him from a repetition of the lash, which I thereby received myself, and immediately awoke through the painful sensations it occasioned.

REMARKS on FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

THE great Philosopher, *The Marquis of Beccaria*, has said, with great truth, that good government is begun in the cradle; that it is in vain to make laws to punish vice, unless the rising generation, is trained up in the love of virtue. The great defect in family government, generally arises from a want of harmony between the governors. Where the father and mother do not exhibit before their children a respect and esteem for each other, their precepts will be vain, and their reproofs ineffectual. If their children observe that they do not reverence and respect each other, they will hold the parental advice in contempt. If, therefore, parents disapprove of each other's conduct, in any instance, they never ought to mention it before their children, or in the hearing of their servants. I have heard it said by a very serious man, that he had rather do that which could not be approved of, three times before others, than once before his children.

The family uneasiness which injures the education of children, might be avoided by a little prudence and caution. It is much to be wondered at, that parents do not use more prudence in this respect, for the promotion of their own comfort and happiness, if they do not feel a necessity for it, on the principles of good family government. There certainly is no mode of life, in which happiness can be so well insured, as in the nuptial state.

My friend *Philanthropos*, lived long in a single state: He was no enemy to matrimony:—He met, while young, a series of misfortunes, which gave him a proper sense of himself—of the world—and the enjoyments of life: He knew how to place a proper estimate upon every thing—but thought his circumstances would not admit of the expense of a family:—His heart was open and generous: He never turned aside from distress—and when he had nothing else to bestow, he gave a tear: He was assiduous in business—honest in his dealings—and constant in his studies. Then why should not the world esteem him?

Philanthropos had lived beyond the age of forty, when he became acquainted with *Serima*, who had lived but a few years short of the age of my friend. She had seen uncommon afflictions in her day: Friends, false or unskilful, had misled her path of life, and her heart had been wounded by the arrows which were thrown for her defence. These trials naturally tended to soften a heart too perceptible of woe, and to turn her attention from the most exact and beautiful form of features, to the cultivation of her mind.

Upon a short acquaintance, their hearts, taught by adversity, and elevated by pure sentiment, beat in unison, and became united before they were aware of their situation: They were soon married.

It is a great mistake in those who suppose

suppose that the pleasures of the married state depend upon youth. Many years after *Philanthropos* and *Serima* were married, he rested under the shade of his cherry tree, and wrote the following Sonnet, which shews his affection and happiness.

S O N N E T.

THE ROSE LATE DISCOVERED.

"As Damon stroll'd along the mead,
He spy'd a charming flower;
The summer's green was in its fade,
And gone the vernal shower.

"Sweet child of nature, lovely rose,
Exclaim'd the ravish'd swain;
Blest be the turf on which it grows,
How blest its native plain!

"Why did I not in prime of May,
Observe with friendly eye,
Thy charms unfolding to the day,
Thy rising beauties spy?

"Close by thy side this faithful arm,
Had watch'd thy youthful bloom;
No scorching heat or beating storm,
Had on thy beauties come.

"But now alas! the weary sun,
His blazing car has driven,
Till half his yearly toil is done,
And now descends the Heavens.

"Yet still thy fragrance fills the vale,
It reigns unrivall'd there;
From thee, the winds their health exhale,
From thee their sweetness bear.

"No cloud malignant on thy head,
Its noisome drops shall spill;
Or noxious vapours on thee shed
Their damps, thy bloom to chill.

"As summer's heat forsakes the year,
And winter's frost comes on;
Thy fate I'll watch with anxious care,
And live for thee alone."

The example and precepts of *Philanthropos* and *Serima*, ingraft prudence and discretion on every action of their children, and domesticks. As their offspring rise into life, they are admired and beloved by their neighbours; and from thence arises inexpressible happiness to their parents.

AMINTOR.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

The IMPRUDENT PARENTS.—An AMERICAN TALE.

[Sketched from real Life.]

SUPERBIA, was the daughter of an eminent merchant in a neighbouring state, who at an early period of life had acquired a decent competence. This worthy member of society, and his amiable partner, conducted their family concerns, with a precise regularity, which although it affords cause of merriment to the thoughtless, is nevertheless, the admiration of the sober and judicious. Every hour, that fled on the wings of time, bore the marks of passing improvement. The duties inseparable from domestick economy were performed in their appointed seasons. Morning oblations and evening sacrifices of prayer constantly ascended. The stated returns of publick worship were cheerfully observed. Precepts of the purest nature, received the most solemn of sanctions, from the energy of example. Relatives, friends and neighbours, were rendered wiser and better, by mingling with the family in company or conversation: And

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the household servants evinced the happy effects of sobriety and good order. *Superbia*, the daughter, the child of old age, was the only person, that did not profit in this school of virtue. Naturally of a light, volatile disposition, fond of trifles, and charmed with every shadow that floated on the surface, her ear became impenetrable to the whispers of sage advice; her mind unsusceptible of attention to the voice of experience. Those moments, which her venerable father dedicated to prayer, she frequently lost at her toilet; and framed a thousand trivial excuses for non attendance, which the warmth of affection too easily credited. The pleasing hours that, united her parents with myriads of worshipping spirits, in buildings devoted to praise, Miss trifled away in her chamber, indisposed with a slight headache, or the victim of fashionable ennui. Her father remonstrated with childish tenderness on this impropriety of behaviour. Her mother delicately

cately painted the future painful effects that might result therefrom. Superbia listened with seeming attention, retired to her chamber, and to all appearance fell into fits of a dangerous nature. Parental sensibility connected these alarming consequences, with their preceding discourse, and too hastily supposed that their daughter's bodily struggles, arose from mental contrition. Each condemned the other, lest some harsh words had possibly escaped, and reciprocally promised to be more guarded in future. This, exactly brought matters to the issue, that Superbia wished. She gradually recovered from her assumed convalescence, and blessed her stars, at forming so lucky an expedient to throw off the fetters of restraint. Not a week revolved, indeed scarcely a day past, without her having recourse to the aid of hystericks : They obtained her father's consent to things out of reason : They extorted compliance from her mother, when she gave it with tears : They filled her pockets with cash, which she needed but to waste : They crowded her ward robe with clothes, that she did not want but from whim ; and introduced to her levee, worthless, yet pleasing characters, whom she never had seen more than once, and yet clung to with indissoluble friendship.

Amid the other fancies, that entered Superbia's fertile brain, she conceived that a lover was essential to happiness. In the spirit of contradiction, she accordingly made direct advances, towards a young gentleman who did not stand very high in her parent's good graces. It is true, he was an amiable, deserving character ; but they thought that her fortune entitled to pretensions above a merchant's clerk. Miss, however, did not please to be of the same opinion ; and therefore, the instant she comprehended, that her father's knowledge of the human heart, had read her notional predilection in the language of a treacherous eye, she fully determined to pass life with Mercator Secundus. To solicit the sanction of her elders, was vastly beneath that ideal dignity of deportment, which she had long assumed. To even in-

dulge her future Caro sposo in asking permission of the family, was a humiliating step, that her soul revolted at the idea of. A something, she hardly knew what, that resembled the enchantment of a castle, and its final capture by countervailing powers of magick, suited her taste infinitely better.—Her father's mansion was defended by enormous large gates. The lodging chambers were lofty. An attempt to scale these wooden walls, a descent from the eaves of the house down the spout, or a silken ladder attached to her window, was deemed preferable to a manly entry at the street door. Pretty strong intimations of attendant difficulties, were soon communicated to Mercator. Youth has but few moments of cool reflexion, and those generally follow prior commission of folly. Our young hero resolved to prove himself her trusty knight, and after one or two fruitless clambers, in which he was severely bruized, made a lodgement in the second story. Affairs were conducted in this secret mode for some time, when a fortunate circumstance developed the whole to her father. The old gentleman made it an invariable rule, for the family to withdraw about ten, to their separate apartments, where a fire was kindled during the winter, for their better accommodation in reading or reflexion, both which he kindly recommended previous to repose ; and at this hour of the evening, his faithful servant always locked the gates, and shut up the lower rooms. Whilst Miss and her lover was engaged in a tender tete a tete, a light snow had fallen, unperceived by either. The faithless footstep betrayed its master. Superbia's father rose at early dawn, to answer some letters he had received from Europe, and saw the prints of a human track, tending along the court yard. His suspicions had not really been asleep for some months. This served to effectually rouse them. The servants were sternly interrogated, and denied their having any knowledge upon the subject. Miss shortly came down to breakfast. Her father charged her home with this violation of filial duty, and the trepidation

pidation of conscious guilt nearly amounted to a direct confession. He ordered her not to stir from the apartment, and instantly wrote the following billet to Mercator.

SIR,

To flatter you with being the man of my choice, for an alliance with my daughter, would be far from candour. Permit me to say, that you are the man of my necessity. The discovery of your clandestine visits to my child, has induced a momentary resentment. It is past. Excuse my feelings—they were always jealous of female honour. Your immediate personal attendance is demanded in the name of a father—delay, if you dare trifle, and answer it at peril. This night shall publicly gratify your private wishes. Superbia does not leave the room, till she is irrevocably yours.

L. P.

Mercator was thunder struck at the message—he paused—and obeyed. The young gentleman at his arrival, made a number of elegant apologies. License was directly obtained, and they entered the land of matrimony, at a much earlier hour than was expected. The recollection of the past was soon forgotten. Mercator made an excellent husband, and the best of children to his new parents. What impru-

dence, cries the reader in all this? It is surely the height of wisdom. No persons could possibly act better. Remember, my good friends, that one happy termination to an event, that promises infelicity, ought never to induce security in the same path. If a single individual descends safe from a precipice, where another has been dashed in pieces, it is no warrant for future temerity. The latent cause of Superbia's behaviour is still to be searched for. Her *mamma* had indulged little Miss, with every pleasing novel, that came not within the pale of vice. From them, she inhaled that poison, which baffled in a great, (it might have been a fatal degree,) the combined force of good example and useful precept. Her *father*, had drank too deeply from the milk of human kindness, to support a steady authority. His extreme affection, admitted not the idea of a becoming denial, when impropriety urged the request. Thus far, with all their virtues, the habit of regularity, and the practice of order, the parents of Superbia were imprudent. And they might have mutually condemned each other, if Mercator had refused the summons of the father, or disregarded the tears of a mother.

A. Z.

Boston, May 29th, 1791.

SPECIMEN of INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

Being the copy of a Talk delivered to his Excellency the President of South Carolina, February 3d, 1777, by the BIRD a warrior of the Cherokee Nation.

[From Dr. RAMSAY's Revolution of South Carolina.]

The Bird.

I WAS ordered to come down here to this house. I am come down here, and I see you all here. I am come down the path—and I have swept it with a white cloth, and made it bright and clean. I come from the nation. I am now in my beloved brother's house. My nation sent me as a messenger. My nation have seen their folly, and I hope my beloved men of Charlestown will take me by the hand. I am sent with a good talk, and I hope you and the people will hear it.

A string of white beads.

We have got a Town called Tomawtly, and several brother Towns they have sent this as a token—and hope now to rest in their beds and sleep.

A string of white beads.

The beloved men of Moewee have sent this, and hope to hear a good talk back. They have been walking through the long grass, and want now to stay at home.

A string of white beads.

The warriors of Cootel were gone out when I came away, to go and hunt for meat.

A string of white beads.

The Town of Okeyne lity sent this—they heard a good talk there from the beloved man who sent a woman with it.

A small string of white beads.

The warrior of Corvee sent this by me the warrior of Noewee. The people of Corvee, he said, would come back and settle their houses in the spring, but that they were out now a hunting.

A string of white beads.

A beloved woman in the valley sends you this—She says the great man above directs all things. Her eldest sister had children above, and she hopes they would have children raised up altogether. The great man above had sent fire down and spoiled the path, she hoped they would make the path clear again.

A string of white beads.

I am come down to talk with my brothers, and I hope to talk good with them. I am but a young man, but I will talk good, and I hope to have good talks to carry back. The great man above put us all down upon the earth, but I don't know what is the matter that we all quarrel. My father has come down with me—is with me now—and hears me talk. My father is with my eldest brother, and is telling you what to do. My father above has told you my eldest brothers

to take care of your youngest brothers, the red people. When the white people came over here first the great man above set them here by the river side very fast. The red people were formerly very glad to see their eldest brothers, and their brothers were very glad to see them. There is a white cloth now in the path, and I hope we will all walk on it and dirty it no more. I hope we will all hold one another fast by the hand.

A string of white beads.

I talk good, I am sent as a messenger, and I hope the children will grow up on both sides. I am come down to talk that the children may grow up as the wood grow in the woods. I hope my oldest brothers will take care of my youngest brothers. I am not a rogue, nor will I give a rogues talk, but stand to what talk I give. I am sent as a messenger; they told me not to be tired but come and give the talk they sent by me. The beloved Town of Choti sent this. The prince of Choti says when he hears a talk from his brothers, he will thank me for bringing this talk here. I told them to come and hear the talk, but they said they had been and given a talk in Virginia, and they now send this. That by that talk they had made the path straight and clear, and hoped they would have traders come in again.

CURIOUS EXTRACTS FROM GOVERNOUR WINTHROP'S JOURNAL.

1632. **A**T Watertown there was, in the view of divers witnesses, a great combat between a *mouse* and a *snake*, and after a long fight the *mouse* prevailed and killed the *snake*. The minister of Boston, a very sincere holy man, (Mr. Wilson) hearing of it gave this interpretation: That the *snake* was the devil, the *mouse* was a poor contemptible people which God had brought hither, which should overcome Satan, and dispossess him of his kingdom. Upon the same occasion he told the Governour, that before he was resolved to come into the country, he dreamed he was here, and that he saw a church arise out of the earth,

which grew up and became a marvelous goodly church.

1637. Feb. 28. Being about full moon, about 10 o'clock in the evening, in a clear sky, a perfect moon was seen about a slight shot northerly from the true moon. It was seen for about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour and then vanished with dim flashings; it was more dim than the true moon.

1639. Jan. In this year one James Everett, a sober discreet man, and two others, saw a great light in the night at Muddy River; when it stood still it flamed up, and was about three yards square, when it ran it was contracted into the figure of a *serpentine*, it ran

ran as swift as an arrow towards *Charlesfort*, and so up and down about 2 or 3 hours. They were come down in their lighter about a mile, and when it was over, they found themselves carried quite back against the tide to the place they came from.

1640. Mr. Winthrop the younger, one of the Magistrates, having many books in a chamber, where there was corn of divers sorts, had, among them one wherein the Greek testament, psalms and *common prayer*, were bound together. He found the *common prayer* eaten with mice every leaf of it, and not any of the two others touched, nor any of his other books, though there were above a thousand.

1641. A godly woman of the church of Boston, dwelling sometime in London, brought with her a parcel of very fine linen of great value, which she set her heart upon, and had been at charge to have it newly washed, and curiously folded, and pressed, and so left in press in her parlour over night: She had a negro maid went into the room very late, and let fall some snuff of the candle upon the linen, so as by the morning all the linen was burned to tinder, and the boards underneath, and some stools, and a part of the

wainscot burnt, and never perceived by any in the house, tho some lodged in the chamber overhead and no cieling between: but it pleased God that the loss of this linen did her much good, both in taking off her heart from worldly comforts, and in preparing her for the untimely death of her husband.

1643. Nov. 18. A light like the moon arose about the N. E. point in Boston, and met another at Noddle's Island, and there they closed in one and then parted, and closed and parted divers times, and so went over the hill in the Island and vanished. Sometimes they shot out flames, and sometimes sparkles. This was about 8 o'clock in the evening, and was seen by many. About the same time a voice was heard upon the water between Boston and Dorchester calling out in the most dreadful manner; *Boy, Boy, come away, come away*: and it suddenly shifted from one place to another a great distance about twenty times. It was heard by divers godly persons. About 14 days after, the same voice in the same dreadful manner, was heard by others, on the other side of the town towards Noddle's Island.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

A DIALOGUE between EUGENOR and ORLANDO.

[Concluded from page 304.]

EUGENOR.

SUCH polish'd manners, and so great refinement;

Such grandeur, such magnificence, and
Such tow'ring cities and such spacious domes,

Mock the description of the greatest Bard!
What efforts then are equal to the task,
To paint the virtue and eternal fame,
Due to the mem'ry of immortal Capac?

Who prompted by a humane, generous heart,

Spread peace and plenty thro' his wide do-
Refrain'd a barbarous race, by laws refin'd
By wisdom's purest dictates, and inspir'd
With virtue, taught his subjects to discard
Each direful passion for revenge and blood.
Not the fam'd laws of the renown'd Lycu-
gus,

O'er other ancient sages, known in Greece—
Were form'd like his to make a nation hap-
py.

Long fam'd in arms and military skill,
He sway'd the sceptre o'er each neighbour-
ing tribe,

With kind parental tenderness and love;
And tho' he e'er was dreaded by his foes,
His generous soul delighted more in peace,
Than all the trophies of victorious war.
By such a monarch, such a sov'reign rul'd,
Peru soon rose above each neighbouring
realm,

And stood unrival'd in the western world.
Here long in pomp successive monarchs
reign'd,

Copying the virtues of their glorious Sire,
Adding new lustre to th' imperial throne,
And spreading blessings o'er the happy clime.

Orl. Yes, happy realm, Eugenor, doubly
blest

With peace and plenty thro' its wide do-
Twelve Kings successive on the Incan
throne

Behold their growing empire rise beneath,
Their

Their arms victorious, till their happy sway
Reach'd from the *Andes* to the Western
Main; [rien,

From North where stands the Isthmus Da-
Far South, upon the long extended shores
To Chili's northern bounds. But now were
pass'd,

Those happier days once smiling on Peru-
She saw the height of her meridian glory,
She saw fair Quito added to her realm,
And neighbouring nations, tribes, and peo-
ple all [pow'r,

Courting protection from her guardian
Till civil discord, curst dissention rag'd,
Subjects once happy, now involv'd in ruin
And pav'd the way for bold Pizarro's sword,
Drenching their country with Peruvian
blood.

But yet Eugenor, tho' thus here refin'd,
In rich *Peru* and *Mexic*'s golden clime,
Yet whence arise the arguments to prove
That the uncultur'd savage of the north
Once saw the happier days of social life.

Eug. Behold, Orlando, nature—take a
view [fall

Of nature's works, and trace the rise and
Of growing empires to their final ruin.
See Rome—imperial Rome!—whose an-
cient sway

Extended East where mighty Ganges flows,
And West far on beyond the Alpine hills,
Where Europe's fertile soil and Afric's sands
Are bounded by the wide Atlantic wave;

Thence further North towards the frozen
clime, [shores,

Beyond proud Gaul, to Albion's happier
Where Julius' arm the Roman eagle wav'd—
This Rome, once Mistress of the bending
world, [line

Alas! where now!—Where now her noble
Of Cæsars?—Those whose deathless names
once struck [does]

Conquest and terror thro' their trembling
Where now her tuneful Bards?—her Vir-
gil where—

Horace—or he, who sung Pharsalia's fate?
Where now immortal Livy? Where is he
Whose voice, all powerful, sway'd the Ro-
man senate? [ers,

Where now her spacious walls, or lofty tow-
Her mighty forums, and her glittering gates?
Her boasted bravery where? her thousands
yea, [war?

Her millions—train'd to arms and bloody
Alas, no more! all sunk—all fallen in ruins,
By time's destructive vortex gulph'd and lost.
Yes, Rome, that seat of literature and arts
Overcome by luxury and internal broils,
Vice, ease, indulging, and in glorious sloth,
While from the North, in rush'd the furious
tribes

Of savages untam'd, and wild barbarians,
Was soon destroy'd, reduc'd, and taught to
feel [duc'd]

Hard slavery's galling chains! Again re-
To share once more their former savage
state. [clime,

The Tartars too, who rose thro' many a
Unciviliz'd, in Asia's northern wilds,

If we believe what says the historick page,
And what the voice of those who turn the
soil,

Disclosing marks of desolated ruins,
Were once refin'd and form'd to social views,
Tasting the sweets and luxuries of life.

With every nation thus—they rise—they fall,
They reach their zenith, then to ruins
sink. [strong,

Orl. Your arguments, Eugenor, seem too
To be confuted—yes those Asian ruins,
That fallen Rome, and nations, once re-
fin'd,

Again returning to barbarity,
Clearly evince that these our savage tribes,
In former days, might have been civiliz'd.

But yet a small objection seems to rise,
Which being remov'd, no room for doubt
is left,

Why, if the natives of America
Were docile form'd, with geniusses like
ours, [trol'd,

If once their furious tempers were con-
Their manners soften'd and the savage
tam'd—

Why not more traces of refinement found,
In science and the paths of literature?

Old Rome tho' sunk, is in existence still—
The name of Cæsar sounds thro' every ear;
Fair science yet can boast her Roman sons,
Her ancient sages and her noble bards.

But on thy shores, Columbia, now refin'd,
Kind learning never shone, with radiant
beams,

The scientifick page was never op'd
To the untutor'd natives of thy soil,
Till thy great Sire immortal brav'd the deep,
Before untry'd, and bid fair science smile
On thy blest land, from Europe's eastern
clime. [hands,

True some rude figures wrought by ruder
Express'd the actions of some noble hero,
Or mark'd the annals of their earlier fame,
Excepting this no trace of science found,
No history to tell the mighty line
Of ancestors that fill'd the *Incan throne*;
Even Capac's self was known but by tradi-
tion.

Now say, Eugenor, if the Indian race,
Was once improv'd in manners, and refin'd,
So far above their present savage state,
Why was not science cultivated too?

Eug. True, 'tis, Orlando, science never
shone

T' expand the genius, and sublime the soul,
With thoughts exalted and ideas just
Of God supreme in these uncultur'd wilds,
Blind superstition here has ever rav'd,
With ghosts, and demons, in her grimly
train,

To cramp the genius, to depress the mind,
And dictate rites infernal, rage extreme!
But let us look, with philosophick eye,
On reason, and explore the cause, why first
These western wilds should be possess'd by
tribes [tread

Untaught by heav'n the flow'ry paths to
Of science and of virtue—we, Orlando,
Can never scan th' Almighty's deep designs,
But

But let us see what reason points to view—
First science dawn'd upon the eastern world,
In Asia's earlier clime, and thence its course
Mov'd westward on t' illumine all the globe;
Thence we infer, that Heav'n at first design'd,
These sable tribes to people o'er these wilds,
Only to quell the fiercer beasts of prey,
Wolves, bears, and tygers, a blood-thirsty train,
And thus make way for science from the
Not form'd themselves to tread th' enlighten'd road,
Tho' once refin'd and form'd to social life,
As far as serv'd for mutual aid and safety,
They thus advanc'd heav'n's favorite plan
to spread,
The gospel's glorious news of peace to man,
O'er every corner of the darken'd world!
Orl. Thy reasoning is, Eugenor, truly just,
Too evident t' admit of contradiction—
Yes, yes, my friend, see science like a torrent,
Rushing to the West—before it see
Pale superstition shrink, the savage fall,
And happier days salute our golden clime!
The hoary Sire, once past his earlier hours,
No more can feel the genial fire of youth.
And thus these tribes, return'd to savages,
No more can taste the sweets of past refinement.

Cold and benumb'd, their genius too congeal'd,
Again to melt with learning's radiant beams
This tawny race has pass'd its dark meridian
And now is sinking in oblivion's time—
Their members fast decay—fair science soon
And pure religion, with her happy train,
Will drive the savage from our western shores.
Already in these states, see science smile,
And ope the page of deep Philosophy!
See powerful eloquence adorn the age,
And sway the counsels of a listening senate.
See genius blaze—see numerous Bards arise,
Imbibing sweets from the *Pierian Fount*,
While round their heads the heav'ntaught
Muse entwines
The laureate wreath of ever living green.
Eug. Hail fair Columbia, daughter of the West!
No more may war's tumultuous din be
But *Peace* extend throughout thy wide domain.
May discord cease in every varying clime,
And different nations harmonize in one,
To usher in the grand *Millennial Age*—
Thus all our darker scenes be swallowed up
In one bright blaze of universal day!
Till worlds are wick'd—in chaos nature lies
And ruin's curtain shuts the scene of time!

INFLUENCE of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION upon the HUMAN BODY.

[From Medical Inquiries and Observations, by BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.]

BEFORE I proceed to the second general division of this subject, I shall take notice, that more instances of apoplexies occurred in the city of Philadelphia, in the winter of 1774, 5, than had been known in former years. I should have hesitated in recording this fact, had I not found the observation supported by a fact of the same kind, and produced by a nearly similar cause, in the appendix to the practical works of Doctor Baglivi, professor of physick and anatomy at Rome. After a very wet season in the winter of 1694, 5, he informs us, that "apoplexies displayed their rage;" and perhaps (adds our author) that some part of this "epidemick illness was owing to the universal grief and domestic care, occasioned by all Europe being engaged in a war. All commerce was disturbed, and all the avenues of peace blocked up, so that the strongest heart could scarcely bear the thoughts of it." The winter of 1774, 5, was a period of uncommon anxiety

among the citizens of America. Every countenance wore the marks of painful solitude, for the event of a petition to the throne of Britain, which was to determine whether reconciliation, or a civil war, with all its terrible and destroying consequences, were to take place. The apoplectick fit, which deprived the world of the talents and virtues of the Honorable Peyton Randolph, Esq. while he filled the chair of congress in 1775, appeared to be occasioned by the pressure of the uncertainty of those great events upon his mind. To the name of this illustrious patriot, several others might be added, who were affected by the apoplexy in the same memorable year. At this time, a difference of opinion upon the subject of the contest with Great Britain, had scarcely taken place among the citizens of America.

II. The political events of the revolution produced different effects upon the human body, through the medium of the mind, accordingly as they acted

acted upon the friends or enemies of the revolution.

I shall first describe its effects upon the former class of citizens of the United States.

Many persons of infirm and delicate habits, were restored to perfect health, by the change of place, or occupation, to which the war exposed them. This was the case in a more especial manner with hysterical women, who were much interested in the successful issue of the contest. The same effects of a civil war upon the hysteria, were observed by Doctor Cullen in Scotland, in the years 1745 and 1746. It may perhaps help to extend our ideas of the influence of the passions upon diseases, to add, that when either love, jealousy, grief, or even devotion, wholly engross the female mind, they seldom fail, in like manner, to cure, or to suspend hysterical complaints.

The population in the United States was more rapid from births during the war, than it had ever been in the same number of years since the settlement of the country.

I am disposed to ascribe this increase of births chiefly to the quantity and extensive circulation of money, and to the facility of procuring the means of subsistence during the war, which favoured marriages among the labouring part of the people*. But I have sufficient documents to prove, that marriages were more fruitful than in former years, and that a considerable number of unfruitful marriages became fruitful during the war. In 1783, the year of the peace, there were several children born of parents who had lived many years together without issue.

Mr. Hume informs us, in his history of England, that some old people, upon hearing the news of the restoration of Charles the II^d, died suddenly of joy. There was a time when I doubted the truth of this assertion; but I am now disposed to believe it, from having heard of a similar effect from an agreeable political event, in the course of the American revolution. The door keeper of congress, an ag-

ed man, died suddenly, immediately after hearing of the capture of Lord Cornwallis's army. His death was universally ascribed to a violent emotion of political joy. This species of joy appears to be one of the strongest emotions that can agitate the human mind.

Perhaps the influence of that ardor in trade and speculation, which seized many of the friends of the revolution, and which was excited by the fallacious nominal amount of the paper money, should rather be considered as a disease than as a passion. It unhinged the judgement, deposed the moral faculty, and filled the imagination, in many people, with airy and impracticable schemes of wealth and grandeur. Desultory manners, and a peculiar species of extempore conduct, were among its characteristic symptoms. It produced insensibility to cold, hunger, and danger. The trading towns, and in some instances the extremities of the United States, were frequently visited in a few hours or days by persons affected by this disease; and hence "to travel with the speed of a speculator" became a common saying in many parts of the country. This species of insanity (if I may be allowed to call it by that name) did not require the confinement of a bedlam to cure it, like the south sea madness described by Doctor Mead. Its remedies were the depreciation of the paper money, and the events of the peace.

The political events of the revolution produced upon its enemies very different effects from those which have been mentioned.

The hypochondriasis of Doctor Cullen, occurred in many instances in persons of this description. In some of them, the terror and distress of the revolution, brought on a true melancholia†. The causes which produced these diseases, may be reduced to four heads. 1. The loss of former power or influence in government. 2. The destruction of the hierarchy of the English church in America. 3. The change

* Wheat, which was sold before the war for seven shillings and six pence, was sold for several years during the war for four, and in some places for two and six pence, Pennsylvania currency, per bushel. Beggars of every description disappeared in the year 1776, and were seldom seen till near the close of the war.

† Insania partialis sine dyspepsia, of Doctor Cullen.

change in the habits of diet, company and manners, produced by the annihilation of just debts by means of depreciated paper money. And, 4. The neglect, insults, and oppression, to which the loyalists were exposed, from individuals, and in several instances, from the laws of some of the states.

It was observed in South Carolina, that several gentlemen who had protected their estates by swearing allegiance to the British government, died soon after the evacuation of Charleston by the British army. Their deaths were ascribed to the neglect with which they were treated by their ancient friends, who had adhered to the government of the United States. The disease was called, by the common people, the *Protection Fever*.

From the causes which produced this hypochondriasis, I have taken the liberty of distinguishing it by the specific name of *Revolutionaria*.

In some cases, this disease was rendered fatal by exile and confinement; and, in others, by those persons who were afflicted with it, seeking relief from spirituous liquors.

The termination of the war by the peace in 1783, did not terminate the American revolution. The minds of the citizens of the United States were wholly unprepared for their new situation. The excess of the passion for liberty, inflamed by the successful

issue of the war, produced, in many people, opinions and conduct which could not be removed by reason, nor restrained by government. For a while, they threatened to render abortive the goodness of heaven to the United States, in delivering them from the evils of slavery and war. The extensive influence which these opinions had upon the understandings, passions, and morals of many of the citizens of the United States, constituted a species of insanity, which I shall take the liberty of distinguishing by the name of *Anarchia*.

I hope no offence will be given by the freedom of any of these remarks. An inquirer after philosophical truth, should consider the passions of men in the same light that he does the laws of matter or motion. The friends and enemies of the American revolution must have been more or less than men, if they could have sustained the magnitude and rapidity of the events that characterised it, without discovering some marks of human weakness, both in body and mind. Perhaps these weaknesses were permitted, that human nature might receive fresh honours in America, by the contending parties (whether produced by the controversies about independence or the national government) mutually forgiving each other, and uniting in plans of general order and happiness.

ESSAY on COMETS.

[By Mr. GEORGE ADAMS.]

COMETS are generally supposed to be planetary bodies, making part of our system, revolving round the sun in extremely long elliptick curves. That as the orbit of a comet is more or less excentrick, the distance to which they recede from the sun will be more or less. Very great difference has been found by observation in this respect, even so great that the sides of the elliptick orbits in some cases degenerates almost into right lines.

That those comets which go the greatest distance from the sun, approach the nearest to him at their return.

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Their motions in the heavens are not all direct, or according to the order of the signs, like those of the other planets. The numbers of those which move in a retrograde manner is nearly equal to those whose motion is direct.

The orbits of most of them are inclined in very large angles to the plane of the ecliptick.

The velocity with which they move is variable in every part of their orbits; when they are near the sun they move with incredible swiftness; when very remote from him their motion is incredibly slow.

They differ also in form from the other planets, consisting of a large internal

ternal body, which shines with the reflected light of the sun, and is encompassed with a very large atmosphere, apparently of a fine matter, replete with clouds and vapours; this is called the head of the comet; and the internal part the nucleus. When a comet arrives at a certain distance from the sun, an exhalation arises from it which is called its tail.

The tail is always directed to that part of the heavens which is directly or nearly opposite to the sun; and is greater after it has passed its perihelion, than in its approach to it; being greatest of

all when it has just passed the perihelion.

No satisfactory knowledge has been acquired concerning the cause of that train of light which accompanies the comet. Some philosophers imagine it the rarer atmosphere of the comet impelled by the sun's rays. Others that it is the atmosphere of the comet, rising in the solar atmosphere by its specific levity; while others imagine that it is a phenomenon of the same kind with the aurora borealis, and that this earth would appear like a comet, to a spectator placed in another planet.

On the TURKISH WOMEN, &c.

[From Lady CRAVEN's "Journey to Constantinople."]

"FROM some of the windows I look across that harbour called the Golden Horn by the ancients, and from others can see the sea of Marmora, the islands therein, and a part of the Seraglio—from mine I saw yesterday the Sultan sitting on a silver sofa, while his boats, and many of the people who were to accompany him, were lining the banks of the garden. A magnificent sight, as they are of a light shape, gilt, and painted very beautifully. We had a large telescope, and saw the Ottoman splendour very distinctly. The sultan dyes his beard black, to give himself a young look—and he is known at a considerable distance by that, which contrasts singularity with his face, that is extremely livid and pale. The kiosk, which contained him and his silver sofa, was not very large, and like a hundred others to be seen on the canal. It is strange, Sir, how words gain in other countries a signification different from the meaning they possess in their own. *Serail*, or *Seraglio*, is generally understood as the habitation, or rather the confinement for women; here it

is the Sultan's residence; it cannot be called his palace, for the kiosks, gardens, courts, walls, stables, are so mixed, that it is many houses in many gardens.

The streets both of Pera and Constantinople are so narrow that few of them admit of a carriage—the windows of every story project over those under them, so that at the upper, people may shake hands sometimes across the street. No Turk of any consequence makes a visit, if it is only four doors from his own, but on horseback; and, on my arrival here, I saw one who landed in a boat, and had a fine grey horse led by four men, that went a long way round, which he mounted gravely, to get off in a few minutes.

As to women, as many, if not more than men, are to be seen in the streets—but they look like walking mummies. A large loose robe of dark green cloth covers them from the neck to the ground, over that a large piece of muslin, which wraps the shoulders and the arms, another which goes over the head and eyes; judge, Sir, if all these coverings

do not confound all shape or air so much that men or women, princesses and slaves, may be concealed under them. I think I never saw a country where women may enjoy so much liberty, and free from all reproach, as in Turkey. A Turkish husband that sees a pair of slippers at the door of his harem must not enter; his respect for the sex prevents him from intruding when a stranger is there upon a visit; how easy then is it for men to visit and pass for women. If I was to walk about the streets here I would certainly wear the same dress, for the Turkish women call one another names, when they meet them with their faces uncovered.

—When I go out I have the ambassador's sedan chair, which is like mine in London, only gilt and varnished like a French coach, and six Turks carry it, as they fancy it impossible that two or four men can carry one; two janissaries walk before with high fur caps on. The ambassadors here have all janissaries as guards allowed them by the Porte. Thank heaven, I have but a little way to go in this pomp, and fearing every moment the Turks should fling me down, they are so awkward; for the platform, where people land and embark from and to Pera, is not far from this house.

I saw a Turk the other day lying on cushions, striking slowly an iron which he was shaping into an horse shoe, his pipe in his mouth all the time—nay, among the higher order of Turks, there is an invention which saves them the trouble of holding the pipe, two small wheels are fixed on each side the bowl of the pipe, and thus the smoker has only to puff away, or let the pipe rest upon his under lip, while he moves his head as he pleases. Perhaps, sir, it is

lucky for Europe that the Turks are idle and ignorant—the immense power this empire might have, were it peopled by the industrious and ambitious, would make it mistress of the world. At present it only serves as a dead wall to intercept the commerce and battles which other powers might create one another.

The Turks in their conduct towards our sex are an example to all other nations; a Turk has his head cut off, his papers are examined, every thing in his house seized, but the wife is provided for; her jewels are left her.

The harem is sacred even to that rapacious power, which has seized the master's life only because he was rich.—It may be said, that in Turkey likewise women are perfectly safe from an idle, curious, impertinent publick, and what is called the *world* can never disturb the ease and quiet of a Turkish wife. Her talents, her beauty, her happiness, or misery, are equally concealed from malicious observers. Of misery, unless a Turkish woman is beyond conception unreasonable, I cannot imagine that her portion can be great; for the wife whose wretched husband earns subsistence by carrying water, or burthens, sits at home bedecked with jewels, or goes out as her fancy directs, and the fruits of his labour are appropriated to her use. In great houses, the wives of the Turks, who compose the train of a Turkish husband, are destined to be subservient to the state of the first wife, and she treats them as she pleases in her harem.—According to what I hear, a Turkish husband does not care for his wife, as the object of his passion, except for a very short space of time—but as his wife she enjoys all the luxury of his fortune; and I repeat it, sir,

for, I think no women have so much liberty, safe from apprehension, as the Turkish—and I

think them in their manner of living, capable of being the happiest creatures breathing.

CURIOUS ACCOUNT of a new SPECIES of ENGLISH MICE.

[By Mr. WHITE.]

FROM the colour, shape, size, and manner of nestling, I make no doubt but that this species of mice, are non descriptis.

They are much smaller, and more slender than the mus domesticus of Ray ; and have more of the squirrel or dormouse colour ; their belly is white, a straight line along the sides divides the back and belly shades.

They never enter into houses ; but are carried into ricks and barns with the sheaves ; they abound in harvest ; and build their nests, amidst the straws of corn above the ground, and sometimes in thistles.

They breed as many as eight at a litter, in a little round nest, composed of the blades of grass or wheat.

One of these nests, I procured this autumn, at Selborne, in the county of Southampton. It was most artificially platted, and composed of blades of wheat ; perfectly round and about the size of a cricket ball ; with the aperture so ingeniously closed, that there was no discovery to what part it be-

longed. It was so compact and well filled, that it would roll across the table without being discomposed, though it contained eight little mice naked and blind. As this nest was perfectly full, how could the dam come at her litter respectively, so as to administer a teat to each ? perhaps she opens different places for that purpose, adjusting them again when the business is over ; but she could not possibly be contained herself in the ball with the young, which moreover would be daily increasing in bulk.

This wonderful procreant cradle, an elegant instance of the efforts of instinct, was found in a wheat field suspended in the head of a thistle. I measured some full grown, and found that from nose to tail, they were just two inches and a quarter, and their tails just two inches long. Two of them in a scale weighed down one copper halfpenny, which is about the third of an ounce avoirdupois, so that I suppose they are the smallest quadrupeds in this island,

A U R E L I A, a CHARACTER.

AURELIA is a happiness to her husband, an honour to her sex, and the pride of her family, which upon account of her prudence, discretion, good sense, and good temper, is in a very comfortable condition. Her husband was when he first married, inclined to dissipation of every kind, and had even dipt into his estate ; but Aurelia has by her economy retrieved

his fortune, and by her endearing conversation, made home so agreeable to him, that he has not the very temptation remaining, of doing his affairs a second injury of the like nature. One of Aurelia's children followed in disposition the courses of his father ; but Aurelia, by a proper mixture of the mother and the friend, has attracted him so sincerely to what is amiable, that he

he is now studious, discreet and sober. Aurelia is peculiarly delicate in the choice of her ordinary company, avoiding as much as possible all sorts of connexion, with the indolent, the tattling, and the censorious. She says she feels pain in such society ;

and had rather be alone, than amongst those from whom she can neither receive pleasure nor instruction. Without affecting to be either virtuous or beautiful she is both, and may be safely proposed, as a pattern to her sex.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.
GENTLEMEN,

The Authors, of the following interesting Description of Bethlehem, having indulged a friend, with the liberty of copying the same, he has done himself the pleasure to transmit it, for publication, in your valuable Repository of Original Composition.
E. O.

DESCRIPTION of BETHLEHEM ; in the STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

[In a letter to a Friend. Dated Philadelphia, Arch Street, June 22d, 1790.]

HAVING ever since the melancholy period that deprived us of our maternal friend, been distinguished by you, my dear Mrs S—, with an obliging and sisterly regard, you very naturally supply in some sense, the void which her demise had left in my heart.—That I love you very sincerely, and that I esteem and respect the propriety and discretion of your character, you will never, I flatter myself, doubt. The beautiful little groupe which gather round you, possess my very best wishes, and Mr. S—, is the brother of my affection. My feelings, thus impelled, you will, I pleadingly believe, permit and indulge their effusions. During so long an absence, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of making my appearance by letter, in a family of whole domestick enjoyments, I have so often sat an admiring spectator. Various are the scenes which have presented, and many worthy persons we have seen, yet however novel and agreeable the succession of ideas, they have not been able to obliterate the sweet remembrance of home felt good. I have this morning been endeavouring to summon before me, the several events of our journey, in order to select for you something that may be calculated for your amusement ; and as you are so usefully engaged in forming the opening mind, I think I cannot do better, than to present you a little sketch of our Bethlehem tour.

We were drawn thither by the same of that seminary, and high as our expectations were raised, we found them greatly exceeded. Bethlehem is in the state of Pennsylvania, and situated 54 miles north of Philadelphia—it is a beautiful village, and without the smallest degree of enthusiasm, it may be pronounced a terrestrial paradise. It is true, we do not wander through orange and through citron groves, but nature hath shaped for us the most enchanting walks ; embowering shades, meadows, hills, and dales, strike the eye with agreeable variety. Parallel rivers pursue their glassy course, the margins of which are planted by the flourishing and highly perfumed locust, cedars, chestnut, and a variety of trees bearing in their season, the most delicious fruit. Now the fertilizing stream murmurs along in a direct line—now indented, or projecting its borders, still ornamented with the richest foliage, its diversified meanderings present the most pleasing and romantick views. Upon an eminence in Bethlehem the cultivated scene is displayed before us, a chain of verdant hills encircle it, and this little Eden is embosomed in the midst.

The town, with a very few exceptions, is built with stone, and the dwellings are generally planned upon a large scale. The house of the brethren, that of the sisterhood, the asylum for widows, and the seminary for young ladies, are uncommonly elevated

vated and capacious; and there is an air of dignified simplicity remarkably exemplified through these several structures. The greatest order and unanimity is preserved in Bethlehem. Even their water works are characteristic; from one spring the inhabitants are supplied; a cistern conveys it to their kitchens; by the aid of a pump, worked by a water machine, the leaden pipes receive it; and the leaden spout at pleasure issues, in every dwelling, the purifying stream. The town was originally planted by Germans; many natives of Europe now reside there, and they preserve their ancient customs with much exactness. A great variety of arts and manufactories are carried to high perfection in Bethlehem, among which is the business of the tanner, clothier, stocking weaver, tin worker, black smith, gold and silver smith, saw and scythe maker, wheel wright, and chaise and harness maker; grist mills also upon the best plan are found there, and a brewery after the English model; likewise printing, bookbinding—in short all the common crafts.

Their religion seems to be a system of benevolence, its foundation is true philanthropy, upon which basis riseth the superstructure of morality. I admire beyond expression, the regularity conspicuous in every department, and the virgin choir derive all the advantages which the cloistered fair one can boast, without involving her restraints. I enquired of one of the sisters, if it was in her power to quit her engagements.—Our doors, Madam, replied the charming recluse, are always open, but once relinquishing this retreat, a second entrance is found very difficult. This circle of amiable women, dwell together in perfect amity, every one pursues her different talent, and the profits arising therefrom make a common fund. Never did I see, all kinds of needle work carried to higher perfection; every flower also, which prolific nature produces, is imitated so exactly, as to render it only not impossible to designate them—I never saw them surpassed by any imported from Europe, and with the beauty, richness and exquisite shading of their embroidery,

I was highly pleased. As we passed through the apartments, the tambour, embroidery, flowers, &c. were displayed for sale, and I regretted that their value was beyond my reach. Neither is the loom or the distaff neglected; cloths of a superiour kind being manufactured there; and we were shown the art of spinning without a wheel.

The sisterhood consists at present, of about one hundred maidens, who after a night of such slumbers as health and innocence produce, assemble in an elegant apartment which is consecrated their chapel. This apartment is properly fitted up; supplied with an organ and musick books, and in beautiful capitals the following inscriptions, on either side, meet their eyes—"God hath appointed us to obtain salvation by our Lord Jesus Christ, who died for us, that whether we wake or sleep, we should live together with him."—"I will greatly rejoice in the Lord, my soul shall be joyful in my God, for he hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robes of righteousness." Here the female choir, at early dawn and at closing evening, together hymn the praises of the redeeming God, and prostrating themselves in his presence, the most venerable among them presents their petitions and thanksgivings at the throne of grace.—At one board they are every day seated, and persons selected for the purpose prepare their table.—The wash house is at a considerable distance, where the apparel of the sisterhood, the tutresses, and the pupils, is made fit for use in the best manner.—All that was wrong in their system they seem to have rectified—their males and females, under the chaste auspices of Hymen, may now form for themselves the tender connexion.—It is true, they must quit their respective retirements, but choosing a spot in Bethlehem, they may commence house keepers, continuing, if they please, their intercourse with, and attachment to, their former associates. This privilege is denied to any but a Moravian, for though you may sojourn or reside for a time in Bethlehem, yet if of any other persuasion, you cannot become a freholder there.—Married people are
not

not as heretofore separated, they live together much in the manner of the rest of the world; nor are they as I hinted above, *now* arbitrarily united by the whim or caprice of the brethren.—Only one inn is allowed in Bethlehem, but this is upon an extensive plan—with every thing in its season, and, in as fine order as at a first rate table are supplied—eighteen double beds are furnished; and the emoluments augment the common stock.—But it is as a seminary of virtue, and every excellent quality of the heart, to which almost every embellishment is added, that these Elysian fields will chiefly interest an enlightened and judicious publick.—Place your daughter at Bethlehem, and for a very moderate consideration she will be taught a knowledge of her mother tongue.—She will be taught with the utmost elegance the French and German languages.—Reading, writing, composition and arithmetic will be given her in as high perfection as she is capable of attaining them: Musick, Painting and Geography, with the rudiments of Astronomy, she will acquire, and at the same time the strictest attention to her health and the purity of her morals will be unremitingly paid. It is however in your option to omit for your girl any of these branches of study. An early habit of order and regularity, without which I sincerely believe no one important object was ever yet accomplished, will also be obtained. The pretty candidate for excellence, is summoned by a bell from her pillow; at a certain hour she must rise, wash, and comb; next she is to attend prayers; then comes on breakfast, after which in a regular succession her several employments and amusements take place. By the way, their morning and evening prayers are playing on their guitars, which they join with their voices, chanting some divine poem to the saviour of sinners: These devotional exercises are performed in a little consecrated chapel, which makes a part of the school building, and into which no male ever enters. Six o'clock is the hour of rising, and eight of retiring to rest; a lamp continues burning through the

night, and they are often lulled to sleep, by the soft sound of vocal and instrumental musick.

The school is divided into a number of apartments, each apartment according to its dimensions contains a larger or smaller number of young ladies. Every division hath its particular intendant or tutoress, and over all there is a superior. The lodging room is on a separate story, in a lofty situation, and accommodated with a ventilator. The culinary apartment is under the ground floor, and their diet is wholesome and sufficiently varied.

Twice a year they pass a publick examination, at which the Reverend teacher of the Bethlehemite society presides, and every Sunday collects the whole congregation, men, women, and children, in the great, or common chapel, which is ornamented with some very affecting scripture pieces, and hath an exceeding fine organ, which is accompanied by the viola and bass viol. Singing, you know, my friend, constitutes a very large part of the Moravian worship, and their musick is next to divine. Church service is performed alternately in English and German, and its matter is rational and instructive.

The misses are much accustomed to walking, and with delightfully romantick promenades Bethlehem abounds. Every fine evening, guarded by one or other of the governantes, without whom they never make an excursion, they pursue this pleasingly salutary exercise.

From Elizabeth Town, Lancaster and Philadelphia, regular stages to this seminary have lately been appointed; this collects together the children, who have friends in the towns, from which the stages set out, or in those through which they pass, upon the post evenings, in the great roads. We were fortunate enough to accompany the stage to Bethlehem. A happy concurrence of events brought us acquainted with its passengers, who were three ladies going thither for the purpose of taking home their daughters—but to their design the girls were strangers: Two miles from the town we met the smiling train. It was indeed the most lovely group my eyes had ever beheld;

a very large proportion of the school were drawn out; the hope of bundles, messages, or letters from their friends, had winged their pretty feet. The girls, whose parents the carriage contained, approached; for a complete year they had not seen them: They caught a glimpse, they looked again -- with charming rapture they clasped their hands. -- O my mamma, my mamma -- the starting tear finished their exclamation, and they stood enwrapped in all the charms of innocent, affectionate and joyful surprise: Yet mingling regrets soon ballanced the pleasures of the moment, and they could not without perturbed emotions behold the hour approach, in which they must quit a society where dwelleth chastised indulgence, serenity and love. A lady belonging to New-York had placed her only daughter in this seminary for education; after a twelve-months absence she visited her -- stopping at the inn, she sent for her child, but impatient to embrace her, she sat out to shorten the return of the messenger. The child appeared, but the growth she had obtained, and the alteration in her head dress, prevented her parent from distinguishing her, until the pretty creature, taking her hand, pressed it with soft and duteous affection to her lips. The lady bursting into tears, with impassioned emotion, would then have clasped her to her bosom, but so exactly regulated were the feelings of the sweet cheurb, that with discreet and corrected transport she requested -- "Be composed my dear mamma -- consider we are in the street, and let me lead you to the house which is just in view." When arrived there, the lady observed, "My dear, there are schools in New-York -- in consenting to this separation, great is the sacrifice which is made by your father and myself -- consider, you are our only child, and if your improvements are not much greater than you could make in your native city, we enjoin it upon you to return." -- "O my mamma, replied the young sentimentalist, excuse your daughter -- do not think of such a step -- but let us rather be grateful to that providence, which hath appointed to your Helena, an asylum, where she can receive every

information, and at the same time be shielded from every vice." -- Coercive measures are not adopted in the school; hence it is articulated, that if a child proves of an uncommonly refractory disposition, she shall be returned to her parents. I asked a student, if they had any punishments, and of what nature? and she informed me, that advice and gentle remonstrances generally performed every purpose, but if these should be found ineffectual, the name of the incorrigible, with the nature of her offence, would be recorded; but in the Bethlehem annals, only one solitary instance of such an event, had hitherto occurred.

Recommended to the superiour, and introduced by the above mentioned ladies, we had an opportunity of making many observations. We passed through the several divisions of the school, we examined the tambour and embroidery executed by the children; never did I see any thing in that line equal to it. We attended to their composition and painting -- here it would be arrogant in me to decide, but I was inexpressibly charmed. As they played and sang in concert, with solemn pleasure we listened -- a number of beautiful girls chanted,

"Peace on earth, good will to men,
Now with us our God is seen;
Glory be to God above,
Who is infinite in love."

Do you not think the tears gushed in the eyes of our M---? Do you not think that my heart swelled with transport? Every thing was admirable, but I must repeat that the exact order and regularity to which the students are accustomed, will probably have upon their future lives the finest effect: Not satisfied with regulating their hours, their clock, striking even the quarters, regulates with the utmost precision even their movements. Hitherto I have thought, that had heaven blessed me with a daughter, from my own maternal watchfulness I never could resign her; but I am free to own, that it would be the height of my ambition, to place her at the age of seven years at Bethlehem, and to keep her there till fourteen. Of this place it is amazing, what erroneous conceptions are formed -- even at New-York, I heard

heard the gentleman, and the man of letters, exclaim—what, immure your girl within the cloistered walls of Bethlehem—surely then you do not intend her for society! Yet it is a truth, that there is no undue confinement or restraint; even the sisterhood not seldom making excursions to the adjacent villages. I have heard much of the awkwardness and *mauvaise honte* of the Bethlehemite scholar, but I could not trace it in a single instance, and there is absolutely in their manners an elegant ease and simplicity which is charmingly prepossessing. Indeed, dwelling thus together, they are constantly accustomed to society, and moreover Bethlehem is the resort of the genteelst strangers. It is true, dancing is not taught there, but if it is thought proper, this may easily afterwards be acquired, and a young lady designed for the great world, may be very soon initiated into its customs.—Mean time at Bethlehem, she may early lay a good foundation; the chastest system of morals she will imbibe, with a fund of benevolence her mind will be stored, and it will receive almost every embellishment. With regard to the dress of the school, an exact uniformity is not required—it is a request made to parents and guardians, that all excess may be avoided, and they are fond of seeing them in white. The cap, however is, if I may be allowed the expression, an insignia of their order—all the young ladies put it on—it is made of cambric—receives a narrow border of lawn, fits close to the head, and is tied under the chin with a pink ribbon—it is of a pure white—indeed all the linen at Bethlehem is uncommonly white—and though at first sight we are induced to think it could only suit a handsome face, yet however they managed it, I declare there was not one of the girls, to whom it did not add a charm.—The cap of the inhabitants, and which for more than a century, the Moravian women have not changed, fits also close to the head—but it is of a different cut, and is not near so becoming—it is however worn by every female inhabitant of every description—maids—wives—and widows—and by way of distinction, it is tied with a pink or red

ribbon by maids, with a blue, by wives, and with a white, by widows; and this knot of ribbon is the only ornament worn by a Bethlehemite. I enquired if they did not wear black upon the demise of a friend? No, replied an old lady, in whose composition the milk of human kindness seemed prevalent—we do not mourn for them, we judge they are happy—so we do not put on black.

In the Moravian manner of interring their dead, as observed in Bethlehem; and the ceremonies attendant thereon, there is a method to me strikingly pleasing. As soon as the spirit is departed, from whatever choir, or whatever part of the town, the body is clothed in white linen, and if a female, the cap receives the ribbon which designates the order—the body is then borne to a small stone chapel, consecrated for this purpose, where it is deposited upon stands, until the hour of interment—one of the brethren next ascends the top of the highest edifice, which commands the whole village, and proclaims the death by means of a German instrument of musick, the name of which I could not learn, and he hath a method of conveying the intelligence, which ascertains the sex, and connexion of the deceased. When the hour of burial approaches, the brethren, the sisterhood, and the children of every description, are, by a number of French horns, summoned to attend service in the great chapel—an exhortation is then delivered, and the singing and playing produces a solemnizing and proper effect: After which the body is borne from the chapel and placed upon a stand on a beautiful green, the males ranging themselves on one side, and the females on the other. The body is covered with a *snow white pall*, which is ornamented with red, blue, or white ribbon, according to the character of the defunct. Upon this green, a divine anthem is performed: When the body is borne to the sepulchre, the instruments of musick all the time playing, and the whole village ranging themselves in decent and beautiful order, join in the procession. At one of these funerals we attended, and we entered the burial ground with a raised, chastened and solemn kind of satisfaction.

tion. At the grave some religious exercises were performed, which being in German, we could not understand. When a sacred concert of vocal and instrumental musick, in soft and solemn strains again resounding, was continued during the interment, and until the assembly had quitted the grave yard. There is a regularity pleasing even in the burial ground. It is a spacious level plain, decently walled in—it is exactly divided, and on one side are placed the males, and on the other the females.—Upon a straight line the graves are laid out, and we can walk between every one, with as much ease, as we could pursue our way along the gravel walks of a *parterre*. The grave stone is not raised as with us—but from a modest tablet which is generally shaded by the verdant grass, and which bears a concise inscription, we receive the necessary information. Thus these denizens of tranquillity live, and thus their passage out of time is worked. But to return from a digression, which I assure myself will not displease, I have further to say that I was much charmed with the *Governantes* of the Bethlehem seminary—there is in their manners a decent propriety which I have seldom seen equalled. Their very gestures are particularly expressive. The instructress in the French language, hath not a word of English, yet there was a kind of language in her every movement. There is something romantick in her history. Of an ancient and noble family in France, she made one in the suit of the Princess Lovissa; her education of course was of the highest kind, and, influenced by the example of her royal mistress, she took the veil; for twelve years she continued an acquiring sister, but possessing a superiour

mind, and being a woman of information, reflection originated doubts. In the cloister she had been invested with some dignities; she questioned those whom she supposed capable of instructing her, but her difficulties during a residence of twelve added years, increased. At length, after encountering a series of misfortunes, she escaped, and relinquishing her family and her religious name, she took that of a rivulet over which she passed, which was Fontaine, and finding means to transport herself to Holland, the transition to Germany was easy. In Germany, embracing the Moravian faith, she learned an account of the Bethlehem society.—She obtained strong recommendations to the brethren, and crossing the Atlantick, was by them received as a valuable acquisition; and she now constitutes a principal ornament in the school. By such a character, thus qualified, you will conclude the French language in its most elegant pronunciation will be taught. I think she hath been in Bethlehem near two years. Boys are continued at Bethlehem till they are seven years of age, when they are transplanted to Nazareth, a village about ten miles distant, for the completion of their education. In Nazareth the students—

Bless me, exclaims your husband, what an eternal scribbler is this cousin of ours? Will the woman never have done? Heaven shield me from her loquacity! cry you. Mercy, dear sir, the regulations of Nazareth, especially as I was not there, I will leave you to conjecture, and only stop to assure my dear Mrs. S—, that I am very sincerely and affectionately, her admiring friend.

CONSTANTIA.

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

The GENERAL OBSERVER. No. XXV.

"Patience is sorrow's salve; what can't be cur'd,
"So Donold right agrees, must be endur'd."

THIS truth is so plain that, at first view, it appears hardly to need the trouble of a comment,

Absolute necessity will not yield to the arts of invention; nor relent at the supplications of begging

ging want ; and when a man is once denied within its walls, he had better set calmly down, and yield to the exigency. Yet human nature, in a thousand instances, betrays either an ignorance of this truth, or the want of fortitude to act from a conviction of its propriety. The blind and lame, while they teach the lesson of patience under inevitable evils, give the precept in the example, and so emphatically too, that he who runs may read it. The wilful and rebellious are the most impatient of control ; and generally you will find them to be the least wise. The few must yield to the many, is as well a natural and moral, as a political principle ; the majority governs. The peevish discontented mind that murmurs under the visitations of adversity, should learn this lesson. Many deceive themselves with false reasonings upon the economy of providence. From the imperfect experiments which the wise and curious have made upon the origin and effects of what are called natural evils, we are led to presume that they are wrongly intitled. The impetuous hurricane, when it sweeps away our fruits and habitations, anticipates the more extensive and fatal ravage of disease.—The lightning sometimes, becomes the shaft of death ; but the grim monster, in the execution, looses more victims than he gains. Contentment, under adversity, sings forth the aspirations of cheerfulness with the imprisoned bird ; while cowardly discontent, in the impotent flutters of impatience, bruises its wings against the wires of its cage. But the repinings of the discontented seldom grow from positive evils :

“ ——— Our sorrows spring
“ More from the fancy, than the thing.”

And patience alway finds it so. “ Who would not rather be a savage,” said Morosus, the other day, when he discovered the number of his ticket in the list of blanks—“ Who would not rather be a savage, and live in the calm vale of simplicity, without a wish to climb the hill of enterprize, when those who have gained the summit on the wings of hope, are so treacherously precipitated down the other side. The pleasure of getting up, is lost in the pain and terror of the fall—and, continued he, “ it is even so with all our experience. The bread we eat is poison—our repose is the shade of death—the hollow of his hand broods us while we sleep.” —“Tis a wrong calculation,” said Modestus, “ to multiply our sorrows by our enjoyments ; yet the ungrateful too often make up their accounts in this way. The sluggard, to ballance his account current with time for the hours he has slept away, sets down the hunger, shame and vexation he has endured in consequence of his indulgence. The spendthrift and debauchee set down, in their account with fortune, the loss of property and health ; and presently, losing the remembrance of the debt and settlement, bring in their accounts again, and rail, and murmur at society, at fortune, and at heaven, for partiality and injustice.”

It is not uncommon to see men who have rioted in the spoils of simple honesty for years ; and who, could their tricks be known, would be acknowledged candidates for the gallows, upon some sudden reverie of fortune, perhaps by the current of their own imprudence, become clamorous against the enjoyments and duties of life—turn misanthropes, and hate the world they know not why.

MONTHLY

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

MONTHLY REVIEW of NEW AMERICAN BOOKS.

Eulogy on the Hon. James Bowdoin, Esq. L. L. D. President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. By the Hon. John Lowell, Counsellor of the Academy, &c. Printed at Boston. Price 1s. 2d.

IT is an established maxim in elocution, that clear conceptions, produce correspondent perspicuity of expression. Mr. Lowell has happily verified the truth of this academic axiom, and presented to the publick, the purest piece of ingenious composition, that we have ever had the pleasure of perusing. This eulogium, divest of studied ornament, hyperbolick metaphors, and pompous allusion, resembles the truly great man, whose unaffected goodness, and virtues, it so beautifully commemorates.—It is, *Simplex munditiis*, and boasts a grace beyond the reach of art.

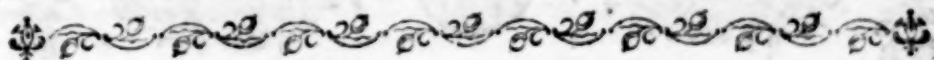
As the majority of our readers, are already acquainted with Mr. Bowdoin's literary and private character, we therefore have selected a distinguishing trait, in his publick administration; more especially as it stands connected with an important era, in the history of Massachusetts.

He was again placed in the chair in the year 1786, during which year, a cloud arose with so threatening an aspect to the freedom of America, as called for the exertions of all his abilities to dissipate. The insurrection in this state, was an occurrence so interesting at the time, so important in its political effects, and so memorable in the history of this country, that it must engage our attention for a few moments, especially as the character of Mr. BOWDOIN was greatly developed by the part which he acted upon the occasion. Many causes concurred to produce this disturbance: A long war, from which this country had but just emerged, had left on the people a heavy debt, which was felt with greater weight, as the taxes had been suffered for some years to accumulate, by the incautious remissness in the collection of them: A depreciating paper currency had thrown many honest people into difficult circumstances: These were aggravated by their seeing some of their more artful neighbours suddenly possessed of the property which they had lost, by their confidence in a medium, the operations of which they did not understand. Creditors had been cautious in calling for their debts, while the laws had countenanced debtors in offering them an iniquitous compensation. When government therefore began to exert itself to enforce the col-

lection of taxes, and the courts of law were open to do justice to creditors, a few artful men, of desperate fortunes, and wicked hearts, conceived the design of inciting the people, who were without information of the true state of affairs, to oppose the courts of law, and even to rise in arms to obstruct them. Many people of honest intentions, from whom their views were concealed, were induced to give them countenance, without considering the consequences, which must inevitably follow a state of anarchy, in which the laws, and the regular administration of justice, must be suspended. These combinations were extensive and formidable, and perhaps there was a time in which it was uncertain, whether even a majority of the people were not at least in a disposition not to oppose the progress of insurgency. Like causes of uneasiness, in a greater or less degree, existed in most of the confederated states: The contagion appeared to spread, and unless the progress of their success had been suddenly arrested, the flame which was already kindled, would probably have caught the combustibles scattered throughout the states, and have raged with irresistible fury. Mr. BOWDOIN was at this time our Governor—in a situation to try the fortitude and resources of any man. Many palliatives were proposed—He was induced for a time to listen to them, and to give his assent to an act, which for a moment he was persuaded to believe, might relieve them from some of their pressing difficulties, and extinguish the flame. This measure gave pain to some of his best friends. But the views of the leaders in the insurrection, and their secret abettors, went further than their professions, and it became necessary to oppose their progress with force. The majority of his council were found ready to support him, in the most efficient measures. Money, the sinews of war, was wanting—the treasury was empty—but by a meritorious exertion of the merchants, and other gentlemen of property, in which Mr. BOWDOIN himself set an honorable example, ample funds were immediately provided. The militia was called forth, and a gentleman put at their head, whose prudence and abilities, as well as courage, had been often proved. By his spirited exertions, and those of the officers and militia under his command, difficulties apparently insurmountable were overcome. By rapid marches, in the most inclement season, over mountains of snow, almost as difficult to pass as the Alps to the General of Carthage, the insurgents and their leaders were panick struck, and fled with precipitancy; and, without

without the effusion of blood, the rebellion was crushed, and peace and safety restored to the state. The general orders issued by the Governor, shew at once his firmness and

circumspection, and his tender concern for the lives and rights not only of the innocent and less blameable citizens, but even of those in an high degree criminal.



The B O U Q U E T.

A CATHOLICK soldier, being a little gay, implored the Virgin Mary, to help him over a five barred gate. He then made a spring, and plumped himself into a ditch. Aye, Mary, Maria (says the son of Mars) *when thou art good, thou art too good.*

A GENTLEMAN, who had read Paine's answer to Burke, was observing that he felt the force of his remarks. That's nothing uncommon, says a bystander, *Pain obliges most people to feel.*

A DOCTOR of Divinity, made his boast that he had two Diplomas.—Aye, says a gentleman, I knew a calf that sucked two cows.—Well, and what of that? asks the Doctor. —*Why, retorts the other, only this, that he was a very great calf.*

A BEGGAR asked charity; the Gentleman replied, I am going a little further, and will remember you as I come back. Sir, answered the Beggar, *I have credited too long, to trust any more.*

A S George the Third, was walking the quarter deck, with his hat on, a sailor asked his messmate, who that fellow was, that did not dowe his peak to the Admiral? why, the King, says Jack.—well, King or no King, retorts the other, he is an unmannerly dog.—Lord! where should he learn manners? replies Jack, *he never was out of sight of land in his life.*

WHEN Johnson and Boswell were making the tour of Scotland, they arrived at a small town, where the principal inhabitants were extremely desirous of seeing the Doctor on the promenade.—An old shrewd Scotsmen surveyed the wonderful Colossus

of humanity and literature with hawk-eyed attention--then stepping up to Boswell, who appeared as his conductor, clapped a sixpence into his hand,--*"For well I keen, Jammy, ye canna earr this huge baste aboute for naught."*

RAPHAEL, being severely reprehended by the Pope, for throwing too much colour in the face of his celebrated painting of Peter, smartly replied, the apostle only *blushes* at his degenerate successor.

MRS. W——, walking on one of the wharves at Newyork, jocosely asked a sailor--why a ship was always called the ?—Oh faith, says the son of Neptune, because the *rigging* costs more than the *hull*.

QUEEN Caroline, who had the largest foot of any woman in the kingdom, lost her slipper in the mud. A sailor picked it up, and presenting it to her Majesty, swore, that for once Jack was out of his reckoning, as he took it for a *child's cradle*.

THE Marquis de Spinola, asked one of his cotemporaries, what Horrace Vere died of—Of having nothing to do, answered he. Faith, says the General, that is enough to kill us all.

A GENTLEMAN said to the celebrated Bignon, Rome is the seat of Faith. It is true, replied he, but this Faith is like those people who are never at home.

BISHOP Warburton being told, that Mr. Wilkes would finally remove the then ministers—tartly replied—"It would be casting out Devils, by Belzebub, the Prince of Devils."



SEAT of the MUSES.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.
To PHILENIA.*

AND does the heart by love distress'd,
"Like death admit no cure?"
Must *Alfred's* deeply tortur'd breast,
"Still languish and endure?"

Ah! for a moment stay thy doom,
Nor drive him frantick to the tomb.
Thy sweet, thy all-subduing lay,
The tempests of the soul obey;
At thy command its raging's cease,
Thou speak'st, and ev'ry heart is peace:
While thron'd sublime, above the storm,
Thou wear'st a radiant seraph's form,
And smiling o'er the solemn scene,
Thy aspect speaks a mind serene.

Know then this truth, o'er *Alfred's* soul
The tides of keenest anguish roll,
Love has assail'd his yielding heart,
And pierc'd it with his sharpest dart;
Time's lenient hand its healing aid de-
nies,

And ev'ry hour a heavier pang supplies.

When life's quick eddies warm'd his
youthful heart,
He fell a prey to soft deceptive art;
To *Delia* ev'ry real charm was given,
And *Alfred* lov'd her next to truth and
heaven.

Unused to guile, in love with truth,
And glowing with the fire of youth,
His mind the future prospect view'd,
Where fancy ev'ry blessing shew'd.
The path of bliss expanded lay,
And flowers *Edenian* strew'd the way,
While all around th' alluring scene
Transported *Friendship* smil'd serene,
And nature with endearing smile,
Spread out each gay enchanting wile,
And from the landscape scene refin'd,
Brought sweetest rapture to the mind.

But when this gay delusion flew
A dreary desert op'd to view,
Where nought but thorns the cheerless
heath supplied,
Where hope swift fled, and expectation died.

But *Alfred* lives amid a world of night,
Each hour beguiles him of a fresh delight,
"Bill *Pecury's*" fiends with angry aspect
low'r

Round his sad path, and wither ev'ry flower;

* See our Magazine for April.

† It is asserted by naturalists that the diamond is form'd by the petrefaction of water drops or dew.

No gleams of joy, pierce thro' th' encroaching
gloom, (the tomb.
And peace eludes his grasp and flies beyond
Must *Alfred* then, "the slave of love!"
"Still languish, and endure?"
Can nought the torturing pangs remove?
"Is death the only cure?"

The world, has "friends to mercy true,"
"Such *Alfred's* griefs have found,"
Who in his breast "shed pity's healing dew,"
But *friendship's* pity cannot heal the
wound.

ALFRED.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.
To ALFRED.

"PEN'RY," no *Alfred*! tis not thine,
In thy rich soul's exhaustless mine
Abounds more wealth than *Ganges* golden
shores,

E'er on the tawny chiefs bestow'd,
When parting from the sacred flood,
The falsely, glittering, yellow land,
Spreads treasure thro' the torrid land,
Or tho' from out the burning soil,
Drawn by the harden'd hand of toil,
The precious sparkling dew† is placed
Round the slim zone of beauty's waist,
And adds new splendor to some monarch's
stores.

Does not the vernal morning rise,
With radiance to thy grateful eyes?
Does not the breezy flow of eve,
A transport to thy bosom give?
And ev'ry life-dissolving sigh,
Fill thy rapt soul with ecstasy,
When thy *left charmer* on thy vision
beams,

And feeds wild fancy with delusive dreams?

Ah! *Alfred*, I of griefs could speak,
Till at soft pity's call,

The iron tears would fall,
In burning streams down hard oppression's
cheek—

But no!—I quit the heartless lay,
And cast the unavailing theme away.

When wand'ring o'er the fragrant vale,
Soft warblings wafting thro' the gale,
Does not thy soul a pardon find,
For words unjust, and deeds unkind?

Do

Do not the cruel bird inspire
Compassion, or disdain?
Can scorn's cold eye thy bosom fire
To yield one wrong again?
No Alfred! no! the muse is thine!
And where her bounties flow,
All the bright beaming virtues shine,
The warm affections glow.
Then can that dust poor misers hoard,
Enrich thy wealthy soul?
Can *fors'd* ore one bliss afford?
One tyrant pang control?
The *fair-blest* flatt'rer's smile to prove,
To purchase *venal* beauty's eye,
To swell mad envy's frantick sigh,
And lose each sympathy of love;
Such are the joys which gold can give
And such e'en misers may receive.
But such can ne'er be thine.
The muse extends her open arms,
She courts thee with unbounded charms;
Her pencil, paints each glowing scene,
Her musick, floats along the green,
Science is hers, and ev'ry art divine.
Then like *Philenia* quit the *bird*
Where mercy is unknown,
And be thy votive prayer prefer'd,
At great *Apollo's* throne.
Sweet solitude, kind nurse of song,
Allure me from the joyless throng;
Spreads her reposing breast to me,
And bids my tuneless harp waft long adieus
to cities, and to thee.

PHILENIA.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

The LAMENTATION of the DAUGHTER of MORNI, over her beloved RYNO.

Translated from M'PHERSON'S Notes to *Osian's Poems*.

FROM *Morwen's* rocks, sad blushing *Minwane* came, [rise;
Slow bent her steps o'er seas that darkly
Bright shone in arms the mighty sons of
fame, [maiden cries.
Where, *Ryno*, where art thou? the
Our pensive looks in silence spake of woe:
That pale, his spirit drank cool ev'ning's
dew: [low:
That weak, his voice on *Morwen's* hill was
That light, his form on airy pinnions flew.
And is he fall'n? the hope of *Morni* cries,
Sleeps the lov'd youth on *Ullin's* mossy
plains?
Strong is the arm, by whom the warrior dies,
Ah! strong indeed, are death's eternal
chains.
Alas! the pensive *Minwane* weeps alone,
Ye winds! that lift the dark brown tref-
ses high! [throne,
Fingal's brave son is hurl'd from war's red
And soon, ah! soon, shall widowed *Minwane* die.

Ryno! my love! no more thy beauteous
steps return, [nimble deer;
Fleet o'er the copse, whence bounds the
Not long, shall *Minwane* sigh at valour's urn,
Or *Morni's* daughter drop the trickling
tear.

Dark is the night that broods o'er *Ryno's*
head.
My fond affection dares the deep'ning
gloom. [dead.
Minwane, she pants to join th' illustrious
She sighs—for what?—to sleep in *Ryno's*
tomb.

Where are thy dogs? and where the sounding
bow?
Where the strong shield? and sword of
burning flame? [glow.
Their master feels no more th' impassion'd
Which bath'd the crimson spear in deeds
of fame.

Oft have they tinged the silver of the flood:
Thy arm, in scarlet cloth'd the foam-
ing wave: [blood,
But ah! the helm, the sandals stain'd with
Repose not *Ryno* in the narrow grave.

When shall the morning dawn, and hunt-
men say, [rise!
Arise! thou king of spears! awake! a-
Hark! the shrill horn—it summons to the
prey: [eyes,
Ryno! the stag is near.—Seal'd are his

Away! morn with thy golden tresses, fly!
The slumbering monarch lifts not to the
call:

In vain the echoing mounds and vales reply:
Fleet hinds unnoticed, pass his airy hall.

Softly, shall *Minwane* tread, my king! my
lord!

And seal in silence to the hero's grave.
The maids shall seek me on the verdant
sward,
But *Minwane* slumbers with the good—
the brave. A. L.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

The RETREAT of LOVE.

From the French.

WHY, seek for love amid the great?
The goddess flies from pomp and
state:

Alas! the slaves of rank and pride,
Have hearts to self alone allied.

Go, rather go, to yonder wild,
There dwells the dear enchanting child,
In frolick mood around he roves,
And wakes to rapture-echoing groves.

BELINDA.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

FEMININE DISTRESS.

YE flowers, why raise your fair heads?
Why wanton your leaves in the air?
Why languish not on your green beds,
Full wet with the tears of despair?

How

How oft have I rov'd o'er this lawn !
Content play'd in smile on my brow ;
I rose with the lark then each morn ;
All nature seems changed to me now.

Ah ! sad o'er the meads do I stray,
And pensive I sigh to the breeze ;
For sorrow has clouded my day,
And robb'd this torn bosom of ease.

The rose in full bloom droops its head ;
The lily is languid and pale ;
My cheek like the rose was once red,
Till fann'd by adversity's gale.

That lily so drooping I see,
Which bends its young stem to the lawn,
Alas ! now's an emblem of me ;
Nought's left of the rose but its thorn.

Yet, why do I mourn or complain ?
Complaint is no solace for grief ;
Not mourning sweet peace can regain ;
Nor those tears that I shed bring relief.

Ah ! could I bid woe but begone !
How soon it should fly from my breast !
Come, hope ! in my bosom and dawn ;
And reason shall conquer the rest.

EVELINA.

Boston, June 10, 1791.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE:

ODE TO HEALTH.

From the Prose of Dr. Johnson.

BLEST Hygiea ! heavenly power !
Hear, oh hear, thy votary's call !
First of blessings ; All in all !
Crown with health each circling hour.

What are riches ? idle toys ;
Gold it gives no real joys ;
Silver, diamonds, hoards of wealth,
Less than nothing without health.

What are sceptres ? useless things ;
Not the purple robes of kings,
Not ambition's proudest train,
Can assuage a moments pain.

What is pleasure ? 'tis a dream ;
Instant fails her fav'rite scheme ;
Quickly breaks the deep laid toils,
If that health withdraws her smiles.

Parent ! children ! lover ! friend !
Tenderest ties, on health depend ;
Thine it is, and thine alone,
To bless the cot, and bless the throne.

Not a good does heaven bestow,
But thou add'st to here below :
Not an ill can pierce the heart,
But thy hand disarms the dart.

First of blessings ! all in all !
Nature blooms at thy command,
If Hygiea shuts her hand,
Mortal ruin wraps the ball !

June, 1791.

BELINDA.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE,
SONNET.

FAIN would my heart in lofty strains
rehearse, [name,
The brightening splendors of Columbia's
Pay the glad tribute of heroic verse,
And waft her worthies to the fields of fame.

Rapt with the thought, I catch the living
lyre, [strings,
And strive with trembling hand to sweep the
Alas ! the muses, other notes inspire,
Of love alone, my voice reluctant sings.

For other bards, the muse reserves the meeds
To crown with glory, valour's generous deeds
And sing the patriot, ever dear to Jove.
My languid breast with feeble ardour burns,
And still whatever chord I strike, returns
Nought but the joys, the rapt'rous joys
of love.

ALCANDER.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

A POEM ON SPRING.

Addressed to Caroline.

LONG has the muse in gloomy silence
slept,
Or o'er the wintry waste of nature wept,
When rude Boreas, raging thro' the sky,
Woke her to heave a sad, a sorrowing sigh ;
But now the ruthless storms are past away,
Again green verdure decks the rustling
spray, [invites
And spring, new roll'd in blooming charms,
Our feet to rove thro' scenes of rich de-
lights ; [reign,
To rural bowers where health and pleasure
And love's sweet influence warms each maid
and swain.

Tir'd is the muse of *perpetua* strains,
Of fancied wrongs and self created pains.
Life has full cares enough to make it sad,
Few are the streams that flow to make life
glad, [state,
Then why should man, complaining of his
With *fiction* strive to make his woes more
great.

Or if he wishes for a poet's bays, [lays,
Groan, sigh and murmur in dull plaintive
And idly chant to the un pitying throng,
Griefs never felt, woes only known in song !
To him who seeks on themes so sad to rise,
Be deathless fame, the glorious, dear bought
prize ;

Be mine the sprightly lay and oaten reed,
And be thy smiles, fair Caroline, my meed.

Now birds sing sweetly and the roses bloom,
And cooling zephyrs breathe a rich perfume,
Far from the busy scenes of city life,
The din of riot and the pangs of strife,
In rural scenes, with rapture let's retire,
Where silent evening nurses fond desire,
And there secure from cares, our breasts
shall prove,
The joys, the luxuries, of mutual love.

Thine

Thine are my lays—attend me while I sing
The charms of nature's sweetest daughter;
[spring,] Whose influence warming, and whose ealy [lway,
Both man and beast, feel, welcome and
obey.

See in the east! now rises blushing morn;
Her rosy rays the azure vault adorn.
Hark o'er the plains! what music wildly
floats,

As soft, as clear as angel's matin notes.
This is the melting song of nature's choir;
Their little bosoms burn with genial fire;
Hear them in concert warblings, softly cho-
ing; [sing;

In tender strains for amorous pleasures
Some, flying raptur'd to the thickest shade,
Chirp with warm transports as they skim the
glade;

This music thrilling thro' the field or grove,
Proclaims the season spring, and is the voice
of love.

Happy, thrice happy birds! no law controls,
The ardent wishes of their glowing souls;
Free as the air they breathe and quite as
pure;

They no distress, no baffled hopes endure:
While man, proud man, God's noblest work,
mild groan,

Beneath the chains of custom. He alone;
Or all endued with life, must idly sigh,
Must burn in silence, and in torture cry,
With flames divine, which heaven itself in-
spires,

The hapless victim of love's warm desires.

"Hail happy race, where souls each
other draw,

Where love is liberty, and nature law."

Thus sang the bard, whose sweet celestial
lays

Have gain'd the meed of universal praise.
His godlike soul, ennobled and refin'd,

Thought as he roav'd, thro' nature unconfin'd;
On fancy's wing above Olympus soar'd,

And all the mystic scenes on high explor'd;
And there he learn'd the dignity of man,

How grand a part is he of nature's plan;
And saw with indignation, man was less,

Endued with liberty and happiness,
Than the gay flocks which o'er the green

fields play, [sing day.
Or birds whose joyful notes salute the ris-

But some there are, who nobly dare despise,
Custom's commands; and such are truly

wise.
Why, when two bosoms feel a mutual love,

Pure as the seraph's glow in realms above,
Should the fond wish which fills each pant-

ing breast, [rest I
Deprive their hearts of ease, their eyes of

Why should the heavenly ardor be conceal'd,
Why should the warm desires rage un-

reveal'd?
And yet, how oft we find a foolish shame.

Or coy reserve, stifling the generous flame!
Spring, how delightful are thy blooming

charms! [tarnish
Thy influence soft, and lov'd inspir'd a-

Vol. III. June, 1791. G

Venus and Cupid, rosy health and glee,
And laughing graces e'er attend on thee!

See, on the plain, each shepherd lad ap-
pears,

Elate with pleasures, unalloy'd by fears.
The rural throng no strife or envy know,

No hopeless passion fills their breasts with
woe; [move;

Calm and serene their days and evenings
Their deeds an angel could not disapprove.

In this sweet season, when the heavenly fires,
Of genial love awaken soft desires,

No vain coquetry, no deceiving arts,
Give pangs of woe to simple rusticks' hearts.

This is the "state where souls each other
draw,

Where love is liberty, and nature law."
EUGENIO.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

On the Loss of a YELLOW BIRD.

LITTLE warbler; long confin'd!

Why so fond to ape mankind?
What could tempt abroad to roam,

When the happiest bird at home?
Did I not with daily care,

Store of hempen seed prepare?
Cov'ring oft thy painted feat,

With fragrant flowers—shield from heat;
Oft I've wak'd at early day,

Pleas'd to hear thy matin lay,
Pouring forth the varied note,

That dilated music's throat.
Pretty songster! fare thee well!

Where'er 'tis thine to dwell,
Joy and pleasure fill thy breast,

Peace and plenty bless thy nest;
ALMERINE.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

LIGHT.

DARK brooding o'er the vast, the wild
domain,

Where ancient chaos held primordial reign,
Thick darkness rul'd: his boundless sway

Wrapp'd all the elements of sea, earth, sky,
In one deep cloud of more than memphian

dye,
And roll'd black billows on the fire of day.

Th' Eternal saw:—He spake—let there be
light; [night,

Instant it sprang, and o'er the realms of
Triumphant flow'd diffuse around:

Then wisdom, order, beauty, throne confess;
Creation rose in heav'n's own glories dress;

And fire, and air, and earth, and ocean,
knew their bound. L.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

SOLITUDE. A SONNET.

WHEN mirth and pleasure court our
smiles,

And on our joys no cares intrude;
We scorn the lone sequestered shade.

And

And shun the child of solitude.
But mirth and pleasure cannot last ;
Oft sorrow like the tempest rude,
Will pleasure as a flower disperse,
And give a zest to solitude.
Yet time will banish sorrow's form ;
Then lovely peace again is woo'd ;
We join in pleasure's dance again,
And think no more of solitude.
If on my cheek the tear is view'd,
I'll wipe it off in solitude.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

AN EVENING WALK.

WHILE Cynthia sheds her borrowed light,
And stars illumine the sky,
Alone, I'll trace the distant plain,
Unseen by mortal eye.

Far from the noise and jarring strife,
Sweet peace my soul enjoys ;
Serene and calm the evening scene
Each busy thought employs.

What tho' nor green arrays the ground,
Nor blooming flowers appear ?
Sweet musick fills the lowly vale,
And charms the listening ear.

With preping troops the pools resound ;
There join th' amphibious throng ;
Ten thousands raise with varied notes
To God their evening song.

Shall feeble worms their Maker praise,
While man forgets to sing ?
Shall reptile tribes exalt his name,
And we no homage bring ?

Wake, wake, my soul, and join the choir,
For heaven demands thy praise ;
Let grateful thoughts my breast inspire
For more exalted lays.

ZURICS.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

TRANSLATION of the 9th ODE, 3d BOOK of HORACE.

The delicacy and suavity of this Ode unite in it the politeness of the courtier, and the simplicity of the rural swain. To form an assemblage of such seemingly contrasted beauties, two laws were invariably observed in this kind of poetical dialogues, which by the Greeks and Romans were called "*Amoiba carmina*." He that spoke last was obliged to mould his reply in the same number and sort of verse, and either to express a contrariety of opinion, or to rise upon what the other had said. A strict adherence to these rules enabled Horace to produce this master-piece of exquisite delicacy.

A DIALOGUE between HORACE and
LYDIA.

HORACE.

FIRST when thy smile to me was given,
In love I found the bliss of heaven ;
Then no fond rival's favor'd arms,
Enraptur'd, clasp'd thy snowy charms ;

Then blest I liv'd and envied none,
Not *Perseus*'s monarch on his throne.

LYDIA.

First did the cords of love unite
Our hearts in mutual delight ;
Then *Lydia*'s smile allur'd thee more,
Than *Cloe*'s sweet enchanting power,
Then too rever'd was *Lydia*'s name,
And rival'd *Ilia*'s glorious fame,
Hor. Me *Thracian Cloe* now detains
In slavery's fascinating chains ;
She tunes the harp's melodious strings
But with far sweeter musick sings ;
To snatch the beauteous maid from death,
I'd glory to resign my breath.

Lyd. Me *Calais* to love inspires,
Our bosoms glow with gentlest fires ;
In him has every grace combined,
But nobler charms adorn his mind,
I twice the pangs of death would bear,
If fate the charming youth would spare.

Hor. If the fair *Paphian queen* again
Unite us with a stronger chain ;
If former love again inspire,
And glow with an intenser fire ;
If *Thracian Cloe*'s charms I spurn,
Will *Lydia* to my arms return ? [reign,
Lyd. Tho' light, as cork, your passions
More stormy, than the raging main ;
Tho' *Calais* by far outvies
The great enlightener of the skies ;
Yet from his eager love I fly,
With you to live, with you to die.

CELADON.

Cambridge, May 22, 1791.

* *Ilia* was the mother of *Romulus*, and foundress of the Roman empire. Here is an hyperbole raised upon what Horace had previously said :

" Then blest I liv'd, and envied none,
Not *Perseus*'s monarch on his throne."

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

ADDRESS to a BIRD.

I.

SING on, sweet bird, for nature bids thee sing,
Fair gratitude inspires thy pleasing lay ;
From thy soft voice let ceaseless praises spring,
A pleasing incense to the God of day.

II.

With innocence adorn'd, unlike to man,
Well may'st thou chant a hymn of solid joy ;
Well may'st thou spend of life thy narrow span,
In harmless mirth, and bliss without alloy.

III.

No wasting pain disturbs thy peaceful breast,
Thy gentle mate alone, demands thy care ;
No future ill can interrupt thy rest,
Alike unknown to hope and black despair.

IV.

The present moment fills thy ev'ry power,
And sinks the past in kind oblivion's sea ;
Then breathe thy notes thro' all the shady bow'r,
Then pour thy strains and animate each tree.

Yes

V.

Yes! charming bird, thy song becomes
thee well,
Thy carol all of guiltless pleasure's born:
How far thy soft enjoyments ours excel,
We're taught by setting sun, and rising
dawn.

VI.

Soon as the light streams thro' the eastern
sky
And banishes the glitt'ring gems of night,
Thy rapture speaks the blushing blessing
nigh, [delight.
And thou beginn'st thy praise with new

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

H O P E.

SOFT, are the gentle sighs of pensive
morn, [rain,
Balm, to the plants, is light descending
Cool, is the dew that trembles on the lawn,
Kind, are the sun beams to the frozen
plains.

Yet, softer, kinder far is hope's fair smile,
Her hand can wipe the bitterest tears that
roll;

Can pale faced sorrow's dusky hours beguile;
And lull the sultry anguish of the soul.

The brave brow'd soldier on the war clad
shore, [gale,

While the rude din disturbs the passing
Hopes to return with laurels scatter'd o'er,
And dwell amid his loves in happier vale.

The nymph who ne'er has left her humble
wood, [brown,

Views in the curling stream her rustick
While her heart sickens at lone solitude,
Points Hope's white finger to the glitt'ring
town.

The wretch whom pining torments waste a-
way, [pain,

On whose wan form cold pen'ry chills with
Oft hush and breathe more slow the wound-
ing lay, [again.

And smile, and hope contentment theirs
Come then gay hope, and glad this plain-
tive heart!

Here let thy blushing boy sweet fancy live!
Come, with thy cherub train and magic
art,

Here to this bosom all thy flow'rets give.

Full sweet is Philomela's warbling strains!

Charming in summer is the fanning
breeze, [plains!

Thousands the blooming graces of the
But fancy's dreams more grateful are than
these.

LAVINIA.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

The BUTTERFLY.

GAY son of summer! June's blithe
child,

The veriest beau in nature's train,
I love to see thee skim the wild,

Mount the tall hill, or glide the plain.

How rich thy robe! what dyes divine,
Thy garments stamp with brilliant hue,
The rubies, em'rald's tints are thine,
With amethyst, and azure blue.

Ten thousand spots of countless ray,
The spangled wings adorn;
And blazon on the flush of day,
More bright than blushing morn.

SOPHIA.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

S O N N E T.

To ASPASIA.

TO seek that peace deny'd, dear girl, by
you,

The soft recesses of the grove I try;
There stretch'd beneath a friendly shade
I lie; [view:

While beauties countless rush upon my
There the tall elm to sorrow bids adieu,

Spreads her fring'd arms and courts her
sister, nigh; [sisters fly;

While midst her robes the plumy song-
Now urge their carols—now their love's
pursue:

But vain alas! the thought—in vain I rove
That bliss to search, thy smiles alone im-
part;

Not all the pleasures of the vernal grove
Can sooth the anguish of a lovelorn heart:

Lend then, dear maid, oh lend one pitying
ray! [way.

One smile to chase this hopeless gloom a-
CLEON.

For the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

A R I D D L E.

WITH a number of hands, one third of
eighteen,

I knit and I sew, I card and I spin;
A like number of hands, tho' it seemeth

profuse, [I do use.

Twice three are the whole, and one third
One third of eighteen my ears are in num-
ber, [cumber.

While two thirds of the whole, do me but in-
I walk on ten toes and make use of no more,

While twice ten, and once two, I have, and
twice four. [the best,

With three heads I consult what may be for
And yet with one head I take care for the
rest. [the day,

With the noise of two drums I'm teas'd all
While one and three more are preparing to
play; [nine.

And a number of pipes, one third of once
Just ready to sound, are properly mine.

And now do you ask with the heart of a
friend, [shall end?

When my cares first began, and my sorrows
By reading with heed the two lines of the
close, [disclose.

You may see how the secret they fairly
After ten times ten days, and three score and ten,
And ten times ten more, my freedom I gain.

A solution of the above is requested.

SONG

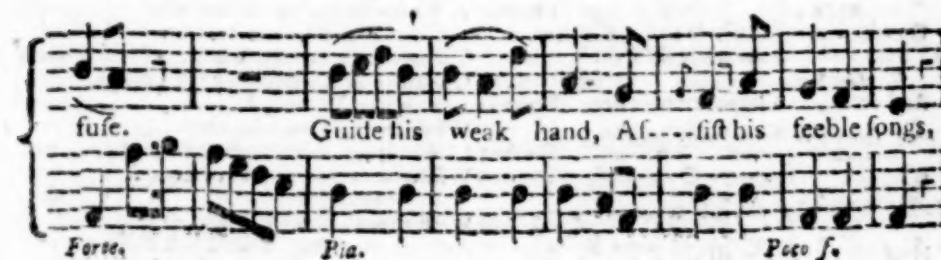
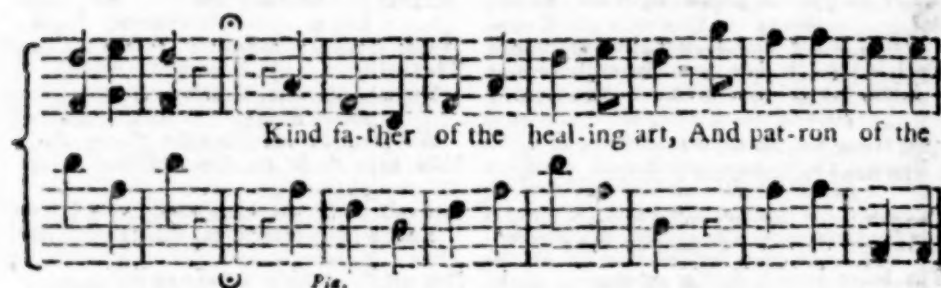
FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

SONG to APOLLO.

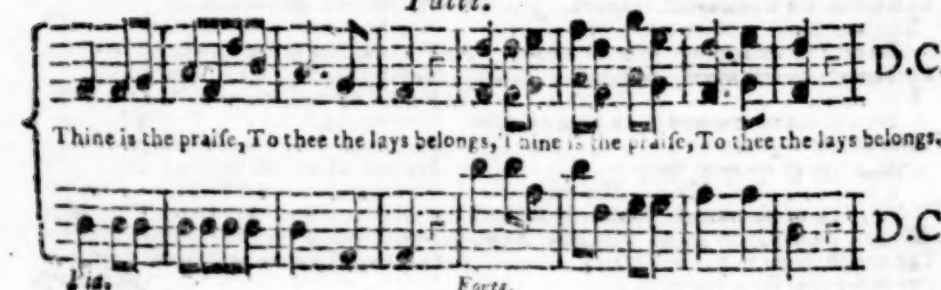
To be sung at the MEETING of the MIDDLESEX MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, at CONCORD.

[Words by Mr. T. M. HARRIS. Musick by a Gentleman of Boston.]

Maestoso.



Tutti.



Each verse to conclude with the beginning symphony.

ABSTRACT of the PROCEEDINGS of the STATE LEGISLATURE.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ON Wednesday, the 25th of May, the Legislature of this Commonwealth, convened at the State House, in Boston.

The Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Esq. was chosen President of the Senate, and SAMUEL COOPER, Esq. Clerk.

DAVID CORB, Esq. was elected Speaker, by the House of Representatives, and GEORGE R. MINOT, Esq. Clerk.

The usual oaths being administered, and the customary arrangements made, the two Houses, joined by the Governor and Council, attended divine service, at the Old South Meeting House, where an excellent Sermon was delivered by the Rev. CHANDLER ROBBINS. After service, His Excellency the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, the Speaker and several members of the House of Representatives, foreign Consuls, strangers of distinction, President of the University, Clergy, &c. &c. proceeded to Faneuil Hall, and partook of an elegant entertainment. A number of patriotic toasts were drank. The Independent Fusileers, under command of Capt. Laugh-ton, performed the military honours of the day.

The following is, as we believe, a pretty correct list, of the members of the Legislature, in their several capacities.

His Excellency John Hancock, Esq. Gov.

The Hon. Samuel Adams, Esq. Lieut. Gov.

Governour's Council.

Hon. Samuel Holten, Moses Gill, Azor Orne, Edward Cutts, William Phillips, Thomas Russell, John Hastings, Thomas Durfee, and Eleazer Brooks, Esquires.

THE SENATE.

SUFFOLK.—William Heath, Cotton Tufts, Stephen Metcalf, Thomas Dawes, Benjamin Austin, jun.

ESSEX.—Samuel Phillips, Stephen Choate, Jonathan Greenleaf, Thomas Bradbury.

MIDDLESEX.—Ebenezer Bridge, Joseph Hosmer, J. B. Varnum, John Brooks.

HAMPSHIRE.—Samuel Lyman, Samuel Fowler, David Sexton.

PLYMOUTH.—Daniel Howard, Joshua Thomas, Isaac Thompson.

BARNSTABLE.—Solomon Freeman.

BRISTOL.—Walter Spooner, Elisha May.

DUKES COUNTY and NANTUCKET.—Peleg Cuthb, jun.

YORK.—Nathaniel Wells.

CUMBERLAND.—David Mitchell.

WORCESTER.—Abel Wilder, Samuel Baker, Jonathan Warner, Timothy Newell.

LINCOLN, HANCOCK, and WASHINGTON.—Alexander Campbell.

BERKSHIRE.—Thompson J. Skinner, and Elijah Dwight.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston, William Tudor, Samuel Breck, Charles Jarvis, Jonathan Mason, John C. Jones, Jonathan Mason, jun. William Eutis.

Roxbury, Thomas Clark.

Dorchester, Benjamin Hichborn.

Milton, Seth Sumner.

Braintree, Samuel Bass.

Hingham, Charles Cushing.

Brookline, William Aspinwall.

Dedham, Nathaniel Ames.

Mechfield and Dover, Oliver Ellis.

Medway, M. Richardson, jun.

Stoughton, Frederick Pope.

Sharon, Joseph Hewins.

Walpole, Seth Bullard.

Wrentham, John Whiting.

Franklin, Hezekiah Fisher.

Bellingham, Aaron Holbrook.

ESSEX.

Salem, Ebenezer Beckford, John Saunders, jun.

Newbury Port, Jonathan Greenleaf, Theophilus Parsons, Jonathan Marth.

Ipswich, John Manning.

Newbury, Nathaniel Emery.

Andover, Peter Osgood, jun.

Beverly, Larkin Thorneike.

Danvers, I. Hutchinson.

Marblehead, Samuel Sewall.

Glocester, William Pearson.

Haverhill, Samuel Blodget, Francis Carr.

Lynn and Lynnfield, Ezra Collins.

Rowley, Thomas Mighill.

Salisbury, Joseph Page.

Aimsbury, Christopher Sargent.

Buxford, Thomas Perley, jun.

Methuen, John Davis.

Wenham, Billy Porter.

MIDDLESEX.

Charlestown, Thomas Harris.

Cambridge, Ebenezer Bradish.

Watertown, Amos Bond.

Waltham, Abner Sanderfon.

Weston, Amos Bigelow.

East Sudbury, Joseph Curtis.

West Sudbury, William Rice.

Marlborough, Edward Barnes.

Framingham, Jonathan Maynard.

Malden, Isaac Smith.

Medford, Ebenezer Hall.

Woburn, Timothy Winn.

Lexington, Joseph Symonds.

Concord, Duncan Ingraham.

Reading,

Reading, Benjamin Upton.
 Billerica, Edward Farmer.
 Chelmsford, John Minot.
 Sherburne, Daniel Whitney.
 Hopkinton, Ebenezer Claassen.
 Holliston, Deacon Moses Hill.
 Stow and Boxborough, Charles Whitman.
 Groton, Aaron Brown.
 Acton and Carlisle, Jonas Brooks.
 Pepperel, Joseph Heald.
 Dracut, Parker Varnum.
 Wilmington, William Blanchard.

H A M P S H I R E.

Longmeadow, Jabez Cotton.
 North Hadley, Charles Phelps.
 Northfield, Elisha Hunt.
 Monson, Reuben Munn.
 Palmer, David Shaw.
 Belcherton, Justus Dwight.
 Amherst, Simeon Strong.
 Granby, Benjamin Eastman.
 Greenwich, James Fiske.
 North Salem, Ezekiel Kellogg.
 Warwick and Orange, John Goldsberry.
 North Hampton and East Hampton, Samuel Henshaw.
 Westfield, John Phelps.
 West Springfield, Justin Ely.
 Deerfield, Samuel Field.
 Greenfield, David Smead.
 Ashfield, Ephraim Williams.
 Chesterfield, Benjamin Bonney.
 Comington and Plainfield, William Ward.
 Granville, James Hamilton, Thomas Burbank.
 Colraine, Hugh McClellan.
 Conway, William Billings.
 Southwick, Isaac Coit.
 Buckland, Samuel Taylor.

P L Y M O U T H.

Plymouth, Thomas Davis.
 Kingston, Ebenezer Washburn.
 Marshfield, Joseph Bryant.
 Scituate, Israel Vinal.
 Pembroke, John Turner, jun.
 Bridgewater, Simeon Dunbar.
 Middleborough, James Sprout.
 Abington, Jacob Smith.
 Hanover, Melzar Curtis.
 Plympton, Seth Cushing.
 Carver, Francis Shurtliff.
 Wareham, David Nye.

Rochester, Ebenezer White.

B A R N S T A B L E.

Barnstable, Samuel Smith.
 Yarmouth, David Thacher.
 Eastham, Elijah Knowles.
 Wellfleet, Michael Collins.
 Tiaro, Anthony Snow, jun.

B R I S T O L.

Taunton, David Cobb.
 Rehoboth, Frederick Drown.
 Swansea, Christopher Mason.
 Somerset, Jerathmeel Bowers.
 Freetown, Ephraim Winflow.
 Dighton, Thomas Sargent Bailey.
 Eastown, Abiel Mitchell.
 Raynham, Josiah Dean.
 Berkley, Samuel Tebey.

Mansfield, John Pratt.
 Dartmouth, Holder Slocum.
 Westport, Silvanus Brownell.

D U K E S C O U N T Y.

Tisbury, Benjamin Allen.
 N A N T U C K E T.
 Sherburne, Micajah Coffin, Alex. Gardner.
 W O R C E S T E R.

Worcester, Samuel Flagg.
 Leicester, Thomas Denny.
 Lancaster, Ephraim Carter.
 Leominster, Israel Nichols.
 Westminster, Josiah Puffer.
 Brookfield, Dwight Foster.
 Sutton, Jonathan Woodbury.
 Barre, John Black.
 Hardwick, Martin Kinsley.
 Sterling, Edward Raymond.
 Charlton, Salem Towne.
 Boylston, Ezra Beaman.
 Grafton, Luke Drury.
 Templeton, Joel Fletcher.
 Hubbardston, William Marcan.
 Rutland, John Fessenden.
 Sturbridge, Josiah Walker.
 Uxbridge, Nathan Tyler.
 Mendon, Benjamin Reed.
 Peterham, Daniel Bigelow.
 Oakham, Joseph Chaddock.
 Ashburnham, Jacob Willard.
 Spencer, James Hathaway.
 Harvard, Benjamin Kimbal.
 Lunenburg, Josiah Stearns.
 Fitchburgh, Daniel Putnam.
 Shrewsbury, I. Harrington.
 Westborough, Elijah Brigham.
 Milford, Samuel Jones.
 Oxford, Jeremiah Learned.
 Dudley, John Chamberlain.
 New Braintree, Benjamin Joslyn.
 Athol, Josiah Goddard.

Y O R K.

York, Joseph Tucker.
 Kittery, Mark Adams.
 Berwick, Richard F. Cutts.
 Wells, N. M. Littlefield.
 Arundel, Thomas Perkins.
 Pepperelborough, Samuel Scammon.
 Lebanon, Thomas M. Wentworth.
 Fryeburgh, Simon Frye.
 Waterford, Samuel Scribner.

C U M B E R L A N D.

Portland, John Fox.
 Falmouth, Joseph Noyes.
 Cape Elizabeth, Samuel Calef.
 Gorham, Josiah Thacher.
 Freeport, Alfred Johnson.
 Brunswick, John Peterson.
 Harpswell, Benjamin Dunning.
 North Gloucester, William Wedgery.

L I N C O L N.

Georgetown, Jordan Parker.
 Pownalborough, John Gardiner.
 Woolwich, John Bailey.
 Hallowell, Daniel Cony.
 Vassalborough, Charles Webber.
 Waldoborough, Jacob Ludwig.
 Boothbay, John Borland.
 Topsham, Samuel Thompson.

Winthrop

Winthrop and Redfield, Jedediah Prescott, jun.

Thomaston, Samuel Brown.

Winslow, George Warren.

HANCOCK.

Penobscot, Isaac Parker.

WASHINGTON.

Mathias, Phineas Bruce.

BERKSHIRE.

Lenox, William Walker.

Sheffield and Mount Washington, John Hubbard.

Lanesborough, Gideon Wheeler.

Nashford, William Starkweather.

Pittsfield, Simon Learned.

Adams, Reuben Hinman.

Williamston, William Townner.

Richmond, Nathaniel Bishop.

Sandisfield and Bethlehem, John Pickett, jun.

Stockbridge, John Bacon.

North Marlborough, Daniel Taylor.

Tyringham, Ezekiel Herrick.

Hancock, Samuel Dyer.

Winfor, Thomas Robinson, jun.

Egremont, Ephraim Fitch.

Thursday, May 26, 1797.

The Rev. *Jeremy Belknap* was chosen by ballot, *Captain* of the House for the ensuing year.

A petition of *Mr. Winslow Warren* was read. It stated the circumstances of his commitment for debt under the authority of the United States, and the peculiar hardships with which it was attended—and prayed that relief might be granted him, by an act or resolve being passed explaining the law of the Commonwealth which granted the privilege of imprisonment in the goals to the U. S. so as that the prisoners of the U. S. may not be precluded from the liberty of the yard, in such cases as are allowed by the laws of this state.

At half past 12 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor appeared in the House (where the Senate had convened) and in a short and pertinent address, informed the two branches of the General Court, That he had been politely informed by their committee of his having been re-elected to the office of First Magistrate of the Commonwealth; that he was fully sensible of the honour done him by this fresh instance of the confidence reposed in him by the citizens thereof; that he experienced the highest satisfaction in contemplating that the welfare and happiness of the Commonwealth had ever been the chief objects of his concern, and that he should not fail of paying that attention to its interests which this repeated instance of confidence demanded. The President of the Senate then administered the oaths to his Excellency.

Before the President of the Senate administered the oaths to his Honour *SAMUEL ADAMS*, Esq. he addressed the two branches, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT,

By the Constitution of this Commonwealth, powers sufficient for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people and the well ordering of civil society, are annually delegated to such persons as the free citizens think fit to confide in. Those original rights of men, which are deemed to be by the Laws of God and Nature unalienable, are secluded from the control of civil government and are left to be exercised by each individual, at his own discretion, without injury to others. It is a Constitution, not obtruded by any one man, or any number of men, who might combine to gratify their own feelings to the exclusion of all others, but contemplated, deliberated, approved and adopted by the people themselves.

You are very sensible, Sir, there are advantages in frequently recurring to first principles.

It is the express language of this excellent Constitution, and I conceive it to be the clear voice of Nature and Reason, that "all power originally resides in the people; and being derived from them, the several Magistrates and Officers of government, whether Legislative, Executive or Judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them." That "the people alone have the incontestible, unalienable and indefeasible right to institute governments, and to reform, alter or totally change the same, when they find their own safety, protection and welfare require it." That, "the idea of a man born a Magistrate, Legislator or Judge, is absurd and unnatural."

May it not hence be inferred, that claims to hereditary right, to shares in sovereignty, or in the administration of government, transmissible to children, or relations, by blood, are usurpations of the natural rights of men, as well as totally repugnant to the first principles of our free Constitution. It is further declared, that "the people have a right, at certain periods, to cause their publick Officers to return to private life, and to fill up vacant places by regular elections and appointments." And that all elections ought to be free.

Upon these, and other like principles, the people of this territory did solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign and independent body politic, or State.

When the year expired, in which I was called to officiate in the office of Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth, I freely and voluntarily complied with a rule of the Constitution, wisely calculated, and I conceive intended, to secure and perpetuate annual elections, and returned to my own native private station in the community.

A joint Committee of the two Branches of the General Court, have by their order informed me, that my fellow-citizens have thought it proper again to elect me to the same office. I am highly honoured by this repeated

repeated mark of their confidence. I accept the trust: And am ready, before this venerable and freely elected Legislature now convened for the purpose, to take and subscribe the several oaths and declarations which the constitution of this Commonwealth has made pre-requisite to my acting in the office. Having done this, I shall use my utmost endeavour, to perform the duties required, diligently and faithfully, according to the best of my ability and understanding.

Friday, May 27.

Mr. *Hickborn* of the Committee on the petition of Mr. *Winflow Warren*, reported a Bill to explain the Act of this Commonwealth, which provides for the safe keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, in the goals of this Commonwealth. [*By this Bill prisoners committed on mean process, or execution, are allowed the same indulgences as those similarly circumstanced, committed under the authority of the laws of this State.*]

This Bill was read a first and second time, and warmly debated. Some members conceived that the State Legislature had no right to grant relief in the premises: and that such relief would be an attack upon the authority of the United States, in their federal capacity. Others, very ably contended, that the State Legislature in their cession of prisons, to the United States, did not therewith cede the first principles of human right, which granted every subject the same mode of confinement, in similarity of cases.—Upon the question, shall the Bill pass to be engrossed? It was carried, yeas 89, nays 46.—The Senate negatived it, by a great majority.

At 4 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor met the two Branches convened in the Representatives' Chamber, and delivered the following Speech,

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The partiality of my fellow citizens, having again called me to the chair, my duty, according to the established mode of procedure in this Government, coincides with my inclinations, in requesting your attendance in this place; that I might personally pay my respects to you. And I take this opportunity, to express to them, through you, the obligation I feel, in being honoured so repeatedly with their suffrages. Their freedom, happiness and interest, are objects which demand my warmest attention, and which I shall pursue with unremitting ardour. My only ambition is, to render myself useful to them; and thereby to merit, in some measure, the confidence with which they honour me.

I am very happy to be able to assure you, of the prevalence of tranquillity throughout our republic. Industry, peace and good order are continued; and publick felicity every where enjoyed: The intercourse of the citizens of the town and country, is

continued to their mutual satisfaction and advantage; and we have reason to hope that under a mild and regular Government, we shall continue to enjoy the inestimable blessing of peace, liberty, and safety.

The institution of Civil Government is intended to promote the happiness, and to ensure the safety of the people; to effect these important ends, it is our duty to enact wise Laws, and to make ample provision, for an equal and regular distribution of justice. The citizens of a free state have a right to expect justice, "in the most cheap, easy and expeditious manner; promptly, and without delay, conformably to the laws." As our Commonwealth encreases in numbers, the business of the executive and judicial departments must proportionably be encreased, and such provision from time to time, ought to be made as will prevent the citizens from being wearied in their attendance, on courts of justice, and being worn out, in pursuing their just demands.

The trial by Jury, is justly considered as the bulwark of our liberties, and great care ought to be taken to support the reputation of it; our laws are such, as will excuse a man from serving more than once in three years in that respectable office; but the Courts of the United States, together with those of our own Government, make so frequent calls for Juries, that there may be a necessity to revise the laws made upon this subject, and to shorten the time of excuse in the sea port counties.

As our Government is in the hands of the people, they have the means, under the smiles of divine providence, of securing their own happiness; but since wars and sanguinary conflicts, are too frequently the lot of mankind, it is always prudent to stand prepared for every event; and as standing armies, that bane of all civil freedom, may be necessary, unless a well disciplined militia is maintained, it is of the highest consequence, that the people, with their *own arms*, should be able to defend themselves against all invasions of a foreign enemy, and to preserve the force and energy of their *own* internal governments. In order to effect this they should be universally instructed in the use of arms. A well disciplined militia is the only military force compatible with the people's liberty; and ought to be their main dependence for repelling attacks from a foreign enemy. I therefore recommend it to you, Gentlemen, to attend to this subject, and by encouragements on the one hand, and provisions for a *certain* execution of the laws on the other, to render our militia an armed and effectual body. There shall be nothing wanting on my part, to render the militia respectable.

The attention of the citizens of the Commonwealth to the education of the rising generation affords a most pleasing prospect of the future support of these principles, for which the patriots of our country have nobly contended, and in maintenance of which

which so many of our fellow citizens have fallen in the field.

The plesful institutions of learned teachers of Piety, Religion, and Morality, in the parishes, and of Grammar Schools in the towns of our republick, the latter of which, is in a great measure, peculiar to the Northern States of the Union, are exceedingly well adapted to the support of a republican form of Government. Because the maintenance of such a Government depends altogether upon light and knowledge being universally disseminated in the body of the people. While our fellow citizens continue to be able to contemplate, and to understand their true interest, they will cherish these important and honourable institutions.

But unless there is an ample source to derive the means of these institutions from, all our laudable exertions will avail us nothing. The University at Cambridge was founded by, our wise and patriotick ancestors, for this purpose; on the support of this depends all the other literary institutions of the Commonwealth. And I am very sorry to be obliged to inform you that unless some exertions are immediately made by you, Gentlemen, for its support, the light of our country will begin to fade, and its glory will be seen in its decline. You will soon have the state of the University laid before you, in such a manner, as I hope will obviate all doubts respecting the necessity of your aid. And I cannot in justice to the best interest of all my fellow citizens, in whose name I now address you, refrain from beseeching you to give your most assiduous and candid attention to it.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I will submit to your consideration, whether the late influx of specie, does not render the present a favourable opportunity, to regulate and amend the finances of this Government. I would by no means consent to lay a heavy burden on the people, but the interest of our Publick Debt is rapidly accumulating, and the creditors, amongst whom are many distressed people, are anxious to receive something upon their just demands. I have directed the Treasurer to lay before you the state of the Treasury, that our constituents may have the benefit of your wise deliberations upon it. And I flatter myself, that when the state of the Treasury shall be examined, and the resources of the Commonwealth compared with the exigencies of the Government, it will appear proper to discontinue the schemes of raising money by Lotteries. Experience now teaches us that this mode of raising money for publick use, as well as the schemes of raising money by Lotteries for private purposes, have a manifest tendency to withdraw the people's attention from industry, and to distract them with the hope of gain by chance and accident. They

also lay a very unequal tax upon the people at large: The indigent, and embarrassed part of the community, being in such schemes, generally the greatest adventurers.

Gentlemen,

In the law for erecting the Counties of Washington and Hancock, there is no tribunal established with cognizance of treasons, murders, and other felonies of a high nature, which may be committed within those counties. There is also a defect in the law establishing a supreme Probate. Before the American Revolution, appeals were made from the probate courts, in all the counties, to the Governor and Council. The laws have now established the Supreme Judicial Court as the Supreme Probate: And provide that all appeals from decrees of the Probate Courts, shall be made to the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden *within* and for the county, where the decree is made. As no Supreme Judicial Court is holden *within* either of the counties of Nantucket, or Dukes County, there is no Supreme Probate for those counties. Their particular situation, as well as that of the two first mentioned counties, requires your immediate attention.

Having suggested these things, I shall not tire your patience with others, but shall make them the subject of more particular messages, and will only add that at this season of the year, I imagine you would be pleased with as short a session as shall consist with the dispatch of publick business; to aid which you will find me ready, early and late; and give me leave to recommend to you to enter upon that business at an early stage of the session; as for want of that I have been greatly embarrassed, and the community has suffered injury by former General Courts; for so soon as they had finished on their part the matters that were before them, a number of bills, and many resolves, were brought to me with a pressing desire that I would immediately decide upon them, and give them a recess; upon this occasion I found myself embarrassed between a desire not to detain them, and the duty which I owed to the Commonwealth, by giving a deliberate consideration to matters of such length and importance; your candid attention, Gentlemen, to this circumstance in publick business, will I am persuaded, relieve me as much as may be, from any such future embarrassment.

The Secretary will lay before you the several acts and papers I have received from Congress since the last session of the General Court.

I shall, Gentlemen; use my endeavours to render the session useful to our constituents and agreeable to you.

JOHN HANCOCK,

Council Chamber, May 26th, 1791.

[To be continued.]

COLLECTION

COLLECTION OF PUBLICK ACTS, PAPERS, &c.

[Continued from page 256.]

No. XIV.

An Act repealing, after the last day of June next the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon Spirits distilled within the United States; and for appropriating the same.

BE it enacted by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the last day of June next, the duties laid upon distilled spirits by the act, entitled, "An Act making further provisions for the payment of the debts of the United States," shall cease; and that upon all distilled spirits which shall be imported into the United States after that day, from any foreign port or place, there shall be paid for their use, the duties following; *that is to say*—For every gallon of those spirits more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dica's hydrometer, *twenty cents*. For every gallon of those spirits under five, and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, *twenty one cents*. For every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, *twenty two cents*. For every gallon of those spirits above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, *twenty five cents*. For every gallon of those spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, *thirty cents*. For every gallon of those spirits, more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, *forty cents*.

And be it further enacted, That the said duties shall be collected in the same manner, by the same persons, under the same regulations, and subject to the same forfeitures and other penalties, as those heretofore laid; the act concerning which, shall be deemed to be in full force for the collection of the duties herein before imposed, except as to the alterations contained in this act.

And be it further enacted, That the said duties, when the amount thereof shall not exceed fifty dollars, shall be immediately paid; but when the said amount shall exceed fifty, and shall not amount to more than five hundred dollars, may at the option of the proprietor, importer, or consignee, be either immediately paid, or secured by bond, with condition for the payment thereof in four months; and if the amount of the said duties shall exceed five hundred dollars, the same may be immediately paid or secured by bond, with condition for the payment thereof in six

months; which bond, in either case, at the like option of the proprietor, importer, or consignee, shall either include one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the collector, or person acting as such, or shall be accompanied with a deposit in the custody of the said collector, or person acting as such, of so much of the said spirits as shall in his judgment be a sufficient security for the amount of the duties for which the said bond shall have been given, and the charges of the safe keeping and sale of the spirits to deposited; which deposit shall and may be accepted in lieu of the said surety or sureties, and shall be kept by the said collector, or person acting as such, with due and reasonable care, at the expense and risque of the party or parties on whose account the same shall have been made; and if at the expiration of the time mentioned in the bond for the payment of the duties thereby intended to be secured, the same shall not be paid, then the said deposited spirits shall be sold at publick sale, and the proceeds thereof, after deducting the charges of keeping and sale, shall be applied to the payment of the whole sum of the duties for which such deposit shall have been made, rendering the overplus of the said proceeds, and the residue of the said spirits, if any there be, to the person or persons by whom such deposit shall have been made, or to his, her, or their Representatives.

In order to a due collection of the duties imposed by this act, *Be it further enacted*, That the United States shall be divided into fourteen districts, each consisting of one State, but subject to alterations by the President of the United States, from time to time, by adding to the smaller such portions of the greater as shall in his judgment best tend to secure and facilitate the collection of the revenue; which districts it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to subdivide into surveys of inspection, and the same to alter at his discretion.—That the President be authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Supervisor to each district, and as many inspectors to each survey therein as he shall judge necessary, placing the latter under the direction of the former.

Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful for the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, in his discretion to appoint, such and so many officers of the customs to be inspectors in any survey of inspection, as he shall deem advisable to employ in the execution of this act: *Provided also*, That where, in the judgment of the President, a Supervisor can discharge the duties of that office, and also that of inspector,

tor, he may direct the same: *And provided further*, That if the appointment of the inspectors of surveys, or any part of them, shall not be made during the present session of Congress, the President may, and he is hereby empowered to make such appointments during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

And be it further enacted, That the Supervisors, inspectors and officers to be appointed by virtue of this act, and who shall be charged to take bonds for securing the payment of the duties upon spirits distilled within the United States, and with the receipt of monies in discharge of such duties, shall keep fair and true accounts and records of their transactions in their respective offices, in such manner and form as may be directed by the proper department or officer having the superintendence of the collection of the revenue, and shall at all times submit their books papers and accounts to the inspection of such persons as are or may be appointed for that purpose, and shall at all times pay to the order of the officer, who is or shall be authorized to direct the payment thereof, the whole of the monies which they may respectively receive by virtue of this act, and shall also once in every three months, or oftner if they shall be required, transmit their accounts for settlement to the officer or officers whose duty it is, or shall be to make such settlement.

And be it further enacted, That all officers and persons to be appointed pursuant to this act, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, shall take an oath or affirmation diligently and faithfully to execute the duties of their said offices respectively, and to use their best endeavours to prevent and detect frauds, in relation to the duties on spirits imposed by this act, which oath or affirmation may be taken before any magistrate authorized to administer oaths within the district or survey to which he belongs, and being certified under the hand and seal of the magistrate by whom the same shall have been administered, shall within three months thereafter be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury, in default of taking which oath or affirmation, the party failing shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars for the use of the United States, to be recovered with costs of suit.

And be it further enacted, That the Supervisor of the revenue for each district, shall establish one or more offices within the same, as may be necessary; and in order that the said offices may be publicly known there shall be painted or written, in large legible characters, upon some conspicuous part outside, and in front of each house, building or place in which any such office shall be kept, these words, "OFFICE OF INSPECTION;" and if any person shall paint or write, or cause to be painted or written, the said words, upon any other, than such house or building, he or she shall

forfeit and pay, for so doing, one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That within forty eight hours after any ship or vessel, having on board any distilled spirits brought in such ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, shall arrive within any port of the United States, whether the same be the first port of arrival of such ship or vessel, or not, the master or person having the command or charge thereof, shall report to one of the inspectors of the port at which she shall so arrive, the place from which she last sailed, with her name and burthen, and the quantity and kinds of the said spirits on board of her, and the casks, vessels or cases containing them, with their marks and numbers; on pain of forfeiting the sum of five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the collector or other officer, or person acting as collector, with whom entry shall have been made of any of the said spirits, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law, on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," shall forthwith after such entry certify and transmit the same, as particularly as it shall have been made with him, to the proper officer of inspection, of the port where it shall be intended to commence the delivery of the spirits so entered, or any part thereof: For which purpose, every proprietor, importer or consignee, making such entry, shall deliver two manifests of the contents (upon one of which the said certificate shall be given) and shall at the time thereof declare the port at which the said delivery shall be so intended to be commenced, to the collector or officer with whom the same shall be made. And every permit granted by such collector, for the landing of any of the said spirits, shall previous to such landing, be produced to the said officer of inspection, who shall make a minute in some proper book, of the contents thereof, and shall indorse thereupon the word "inspected," the time when, and his own name; after which he shall return it to the person by whom it shall have been produced; and then and not otherwise it shall be lawful to land the spirits therein specified; and if the said spirits shall be landed without such endorsement upon the permit for that purpose granted, the master or person having charge of the ship or vessel from which the same shall have been so landed, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall be intended that any ship or vessel shall proceed with the whole or any part of the spirits which shall have been brought in such ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, from one port in the United States, to another port in the said United States, whether in the same or in different districts,

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the master or person having the command or charge of such ship or vessel, shall previous to her departure, apply to the officer of inspection to whom report was made, for the port from which she is about to depart, for a certificate of the quantity and particulars of such of the said spirits as shall have been certified or reported to him to have been entered as imported in such ship or vessel, and of so much thereof as shall appear to him to have been landed out of her at such port; which certificate the said officer shall forthwith grant. And the master or person having the command or charge of such ship or vessel, shall within twenty four hours after her arrival at the port to which she shall be bound, deliver the said certificate to the proper officer of inspection of such last mentioned port. And if such ship or vessel shall proceed from one port to another within the United States, with the whole or any part of the spirits brought in her as aforesaid, without having first obtained such certificate; or if within twenty four hours after her arrival at such other port, the said certificate shall not be delivered to the proper officer of inspection there, the master or person having the command or charge of the said ship or vessel, shall in either case forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars; and the spirits on board of her at her said arrival, shall be forfeited and may be seized by any officer of inspection.

And be it further enacted, That all spirits which shall be imported as aforesaid, shall be landed under the inspection of the officer or officers of inspection for the place where the same shall be landed, and not otherwise, on pain of forfeiture thereof; for which purpose the said officer or officers shall at all reasonable times attend: *Provided,* that this shall not be construed to exclude the inspection of the officers of the customs as now established and practised.

And be it further enacted, That the officers of inspection under whose survey any of the said spirits shall be landed, shall upon landing thereof, and as soon as the casks, vessels and cases containing the same, shall be gauged or measured, brand or otherwise mark in durable characters, the several casks, vessels or cases containing the same, with progressive numbers; and also with the name of the ship or vessel wherein the same was or were imported, and of the port of entry, and with the proof and quantity thereof; together with such other marks, if any other shall be deemed needful, as the respective Supervisors of the revenue may direct.—And the said officer shall keep a book, wherein he shall enter the name of each vessel in which any of the said spirits shall be so imported, and of the port of entry and of delivery; and of the master of such vessel, and of each importer, and the several casks, vessels and cases containing the same, and the marks of each; and if

such officer is not the chief inspector within the survey, he shall as soon as may be thereafter, make an exact transcript of each entry, and deliver the same to such chief officer, who shall keep a like book for recording the said transcripts.

And be it further enacted, That the chief officer of inspection within whose survey any of the said spirits shall be landed, shall give to the proprietor, importer or consignee thereof, or his or her agent, a certificate to remain with him or her, of the whole quantity of the said spirits, which shall have been so landed; which certificate, besides the said quantity, shall specify the name of such proprietor, importer or consignee, and of the vessel from on board which the said spirits shall have been landed, and of the marks of each cask, vessel or case containing the same. And the said officer shall deliver to the said proprietor, importer or consignee, or to his or her agent, a like certificate for each cask, vessel or case, which shall accompany the same wheresoever it shall be sent, as evidence of its being lawfully imported. And the officer granting the said certificates, shall make regular and exact entries in the book to be by him kept as aforesaid, of all spirits for which the same shall be granted, as particularly as therein described. And the said proprietor, importer or consignee, or his or her agent, upon the sale and delivery of any of the said spirits, shall deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, the certificate or certificates which ought to accompany the same; on pain of forfeiting the sum of fifty dollars for each cask, vessel or case with which such certificate shall not be delivered.

And be it further enacted, That upon all spirits which after the said last day of June next, shall be distilled within the United States, wholly or in part from molasses, sugar, or other foreign materials, there shall be paid for their use, the duties following—that is to say,—For every gallon of those spirits more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Picas's hydrometer, eleven cents. For every gallon of those spirits under five, and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twelve cents. For every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, thirteen cents. For every gallon of those spirits above proof, and not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, fifteen cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than twenty and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, thirty cents.

And be it further enacted, That upon all spirits which after the said last day of June next, shall be distilled within the United States,

States, from any article of the growth or produce of the United States, in any city, town or village, there shall be paid for their use, the duties following; that is to say—For every gallon of those spirits more than ten per cent. below proof according to Ducas's hydrometer, nine cents. For every gallon of those spirits under five and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, ten cents. For every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, eleven cents. For every gallon of those spirits above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, thirteen cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than twenty and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, seventeen cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty five cents.

And be it further enacted, That the said duties on spirits, distilled within the United States, shall be collected under the management of the Supervisors of the revenue.

And be it further enacted, That the said duties on spirits distilled within the United States, shall be paid or secured previous to the removal thereof from the distilleries at which they are respectively made. And it shall be at the option of the proprietor or proprietors of each distillery, or of his, her or their agent having the superintendence thereof, either to pay the said duties previous to such removal, with an abatement at the rate of two cents for every ten gallons, or to secure the payment of the same, by giving bond quarter-yearly, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the chief officer of inspection within whose survey such distillery shall be, and in such sum as the said officer shall direct, with condition for the payment of the duties upon all such of the said spirits as shall be removed from such distillery, within three months next ensuing the date of the bond, at the expiration of nine months from the said date.

And be it further enacted, That the Supervisor of each district shall appoint proper officers, to have the charge and survey of the distilleries within the same, assigning to each one or more distilleries, as he may think proper; who shall attend such distillery at all reasonable times, for the execution of the duties by this act enjoined on him.

And be it further enacted, That previous to the removal of the said spirits from any distillery, the officer within whose charge and survey the same may be, shall brand or other wise mark each cask containing the same, in durable characters, and with progressive numbers, and with the name of the acting owner or other manager of such distillery, and of the place where the same was situate, and with the quantity therein,

to be ascertained by actual gauging, and with the proof thereof. And the duties thereupon having been first paid, or secured, as above provided, the said officer shall grant a certificate for each cask of the said spirits, to accompany the same whereforever it shall be sent, purporting that the duty thereon hath been paid or secured, as the case may be, and describing each cask by its marks; and shall enter in a book for that purpose to be kept, all the spirits distilled at such distillery, and removed from the same; and the marks of each cask, and the persons for whose use, and the places to which removed, and the time of each removal, and the amount of the duties on the spirits so removed. And if any of the said spirits shall be removed from any such distillery without having been branded or marked as aforesaid, or without such certificate as aforesaid, the same, together with the cask or casks containing, and the horses or cattle, with the carriages, their harness and tackling, and the vessel or boat with its tackle and apparel, employed in removing them, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of inspection. And the superintendent or manager of such distillery, shall also forfeit the full value of the spirits so removed, to be computed at the highest price of the like spirits in the market.

And be it further enacted, That no spirits shall be removed from any such distillery at any other times than between sun rising and sun setting, except by consent and in presence of the officer having the charge and survey thereof, on pain of forfeiture of such spirits, or of the value thereof at the highest price in the market, to be recovered with costs of suit from the acting owner or manager of such distillery.

And be it further enacted, That upon stills which after the last day of June next, shall be employed in distilling spirits from materials of the growth or production of the United States, in any other place, than a city, town or village, there shall be paid for the use of the United States, the yearly duty of sixty cents for every gallon, English wine measure, of the capacity or content of each and every such still, including the head thereof.

And be it further enacted, That the evidence of the employment of the said stills shall be, there being erected in stone, brick, or some other manner, whereby they shall be in a condition to be worked.

And be it further enacted, that the said duties on stills shall be collected under the management of the supervisor in each district, who shall appoint and assign proper officers for the surveys of the said stills and the admeasurement thereof, and the collection of the duties thereupon; and the said duties shall be paid half yearly, within the first fifteen days of January and July, upon demand of the proprietor or proprietors of each still, at his, her, or their dwelling, by the proper officer charged with the survey thereof;

thereof; and in case of refusal or neglect to pay, the amount of the duties so refused or neglected to be paid, may either be recovered with cost of suit in an action of debt in the name of the Supervisor of the district, within which such refusal shall happen, for the use of the United States, or may be levied by distress and sale of goods of the person or persons refusing or neglecting to pay, rendering the overplus (if any there be after payment of the said amount and the charges of distress and sale) to the said person or persons.

And be it further enacted, That if the proprietor of any such still, finding himself or herself aggrieved by the said rates, shall enter or cause to be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, from day to day when such still shall be employed, the quantity of spirits distilled therefrom, and the quantity from time to time sold or otherwise disposed of, and to whom and when, and shall produce the said book to the officer of inspection within whose survey such still shall be, and shall make oath or affirmation that the same doth contain to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, true entries made at their respective dates, of all the spirits distilled within the time to which such entries shall relate, from such still, and of the disposition thereof; and shall also declare upon such oath or affirmation, the quantity of such spirits then remaining on hand, it shall be lawful in every such case for the said officer to whom the said book shall be produced, and he is hereby required to estimate the duties upon such still, according to the quantity so stated to have been actually made therefrom, at the rate of nine cents per gallon, which, and no more, shall be paid for the same: *Provided*, That if the said entries shall be made by any person other than the said proprietor, a like oath or affirmation shall be made by such person.

And the more effectually to prevent evasion of the duties hereby imposed on spirits distilled within the United States.

Be it further enacted, That every person who shall be a maker or distiller of spirits from molasses, sugar or other foreign materials, or from materials the growth and production of the United States, shall write or paint, or cause to be written or painted upon some conspicuous part outside and in front of each house or other building or place made use of, or intended to be made use of by him or her for the distillation or keeping of spirituous liquors, and upon the door or usual entrance of each vault, cellar or apartment within the same, in which any of the said liquors shall be at any time by him or her distilled, deposited or kept, or intended so to be, the words "*Distiller of Spirits*;" and every such distiller shall within three days before he or she shall begin to distill therein, make a particular entry in writing, at the nearest office of inspection, if within 10 miles thereof, of every such house, building or place, and of each vault, cellar and

apartment within the same, in which he or she shall intend to carry on the business of distilling, or to keep any spirits by him or her distilled. And if any such distiller shall omit to paint or write, or cause to be painted or written the words aforesaid, in manner aforesaid, upon any such house or other building or place, or vault, cellar or apartment thereof, or shall, in case the same be situate within the said distance of ten miles of any office of inspection, omit to make entry thereof as aforesaid, such distiller shall for every such omission or neglect, forfeit one hundred dollars and all the spirits which he or she shall keep therein, or the value thereof, to be computed at the highest price of such spirits in the market; to be recovered by action with costs of suit, in any court proper to try the same, in the name of the Supervisor of the district within which such neglect or omission shall be, for the use of the United States.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the said entry to be made by persons who shall be distillers of spirits, on the first day of July next, shall be made on that day, or within three days thereafter, accompanied (except where the duties hereby imposed are charged on the still) with a true and particular account or inventory of the spirits, on that day and at the time, in every or any house, building or place by him or her entered; and of the casks, cases and vessels containing the same, with their marks and numbers, and the quantities and qualities of the spirits therein contained, on pain of forfeiting for neglect to make such entry, or to deliver such account, the sum of one hundred dollars, and all the spirits by him or her had or kept in any such house, building or place; to be recovered as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the Supervisor of the revenue for the district wherein any house, building or place shall be situate, whereof entry shall be made as last aforesaid, shall as soon as may be thereafter, visit and inspect, or cause to be visited and inspected by some proper officer or officers of inspection, every such house or other building or place within his district, and shall take or cause to be taken, an exact account of the spirits therein respectively contained, and shall mark or cause to be marked in durable characters, the several casks, cases, or vessels containing the same, with progressive numbers, and also with the name of each distiller to whom the same may belong or in whose custody the same may be, and the quantities, kinds and proofs of spirits therein contained, and these words, "*Old Stock*." And the inspector of each survey shall keep a book, wherein he shall enter the name of every distiller, and the particulars of such old stock in the possession of each, designating the several casks, cases and vessels containing the same, and their respective quantities, kinds, proofs and marks, and shall also give a certificate

to every such distiller of the quantity and particulars of such old stock in his or her possession, and a separate certificate for each cask, case or vessel describing the same, which certificate shall accompany the same wheresoever it shall be sent, and such distiller, his or her agent or manager, upon the

sale and delivery of any of the said spirits, shall deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, the certificate or certificates that ought to accompany the same, on pain of forfeiting fifty dollars for each cask, case or vessel, with which such certificate shall not be delivered. [To be continued.]

The GAZETTE.

SUMMARY of FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.

RECENT accounts state, that Tippoo Saib, has penetrated to a town within five miles of Madras, and taken it sword in hand. The garrison lost 4000 of their best men. Advices by the way of French India, inform us, that Tippoo had come to action with General Meadows, in which he completely routed the British army, and that General Meadows, with his principal officers, were among the slain. Making every allowance for the influence of national prejudice, which may have coloured the above, with rather too much crimson, we are inclined to think, that Tippoo will eventually conquer, as the native army, are well disciplined, and his resources immense indeed.

Military Savings.

The last letters from Madras inform, that an officer on the establishment has projected a carriage to be used for the conveyance of baggage and stores. It has been examined and approved by the military board, and sent for the inspection of General Meadows. It contains a tent, tent poles, and a marquee; with a cot, table, chairs, liquor case, clothes, trunk, and mess box. The top rises, and the cot being uppermost, forms a comfortable conveyance for a sick or wounded officer, perfectly secure from weather, wild beast, or reptile. If adopted it will prove a saving of £50 yearly to every officer; and in time of war lessen the company's expenses £200,000 per annum.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Seraskier of Rabadah, has written to the Russian general requesting an account of the numbers slain, in the capture of Ismail. The general has stated the full number at 30,816 killed.

An attempt has been made through the ladies of the Seraglio, with the Empress mother, the Sultana Velide, at their head, to induce the Sultan to peace upon any terms. These were seconded, or more properly set in motion, by 6000 Grandees of the Empire, who had all put their hands to a petition for that purpose. But the Sultan on receiving advice of the capture of Ismail, and the cruelties practised by the Russians,

most gallantly declared that he would sooner be buried under the ruins of Constantinople, than make peace with so brutal an enemy.

The Sultan ascribes to the divine displeasure all the misfortunes which he has experienced, and these he hopes to soften, by recalling the Mussulmen to a more strict observance of their holy religion: He has in consequence, given the strictest orders that all publick houses should be shut up, not only in Constantinople, but throughout the Empire.

These orders have produced a violent ferment among the people, who notwithstanding the precepts of the prophet are much addicted to wine, and a general rising was only prevented by the greatest vigilance. Eight days only have been allowed to the christians to lay in a store for six months, and the foreign ministers have been ordered to give in the quantity of wine, necessary for the consumption of their households.

In the mandates which the grand Signior has sent to all the Governors, Pachas and Cadies, throughout the Ottoman empire, he breathes nothing but vengeance, ordering them to enroll all his subjects who are able to bear arms, from 16 to 60 years of age.

POLAND.

The republick of Poland, though but little apprehension is entertained of hostilities on her frontiers, has an army of 30,000 men, ready for the field.

We hear that the diet at Ratibon, has very lately received a new memorial, on the subject of the resolutions of the Gallican National Assembly. It comes from the elector of Metz, who speaking in the character of Arch Chancellor of the Empire, declares, that not only as standing in this situation, but also, as being a bishop, he can neither look with indifference upon the violation of the German Empire, nor avoid loudly protesting against the measures which have been hitherto pursued, and which militates so injuriously against the interest of the affected parties.

PRUSSIA.

Several foreigners have been taken up at Berlin, upon complaint from the Russian minister

minister there, on the charge of counterfeiting the Russian bank notes. One of the parties was formerly a servant of the Russian minister. The paper was most accurately designed, and had been brought from Petersburg. This species of forgery has been carried on for some years; and it is believed that counterfeit notes to the amount of one million of rubles have been put in circulation by this means.

The Turkish ambassador had his first audience of the king, on the 21st of February, who received him standing under a canopy near the throne, attended by all the princes, generals, and ministers of the courts. After making three low bows, he made a speech in the Turkish language, and delivered his credentials and presents, which were placed on a table covered with crimson velvet. The latter consisted of a large stone brilliant ring, in a case set with diamonds; and an aigrette containing a feather of the bird of paradise, studded with diamonds.

R U S S I A.

The loss of men suffered by the Russian army during the last three years, both in the land army and that of the sea, including the sick and deserters, amount to upwards of 130,000.

The army of the empress, before the present war, consisted of 409,978. At present of only 280,000, of which 100,000 are new recruits.

Prince Potemkin apprehends so much more from the King of Prussia than he does from the Turks, that he has detached a formidable army into Livonia.

In the storming of Ismail we lost 7000 men; among whom were 3 Major Generals, 1 Brigadier, 6 Colonels, 40 Lieutenant Colonels, and 300 Commissioned Officers.

It is rumored, that Prince Potemkin, will tarry in the capital, and direct the movements of war, by enforcing the councils of Catharine.

The preparations to secure our frontiers on the borders of Samogitia and Western Prussia do not slacken. General de Soltikow, has rendered an account to the Empress in person, of the state in which he found these Provinces, the measures of defence which he had taken; and the position of the army under his command, which is stationed there. 200 pieces of cannon, and some field pieces will be added to the army in that quarter; and 500 pieces of ordnance are sent to Riga and Danubourg alone.

Our navy abounds with English Officers, of distinguished merit; in case of a war with Great Britain, their situation must be painfully disagreeable.

The Turkish Monarch has not been sparing of his diamonds—those sent by him to the king of Prussia, amount to 181,000 crowns.

S W E D E N.

According to a memoir lately published, the Kingdom of Sweden contains 2036

men, and 3540 women above the age of 90: 212 men and 338 women between 100 and 102: 31 men and 36 women between 106 and 110: 22 men and 19 women between 111 and 120: 1 man aged 122: and 1 woman 129.

Our court has made a formal treaty with the Empress of Russia, by which the King is to supply her Imperial Majesty, in case of a rupture with England and Prussia, with 12 ships of the line, and 16,000 troops: and the Empress is to relinquish her late acquisitions, or rather encroachments in Finland, which have been so galling to the Swedish Monarch.

We hear, that the Archbishop of Toledo, in quality of primate of Spain, has addressed a pastoral letter to all the Spanish Bishops, recommending to them to give the most generous reception to the French Prelates whom persecution has already driven, or may hereafter drive into Spain. They already entertain six Refugee Bishops, and many Curates, Cannons and Priests, who have been desirous of escaping from the Revolution in their Country.

D E N M A R K.

Our Court, has complied with the wish of the triple alliance, to prevail on Russia to make peace with the Porte.

Letters of the latest date from Ratibon, announce that the Emperor is uniting all his strength, to maintain the German Princes in their feudal rights, said to be usurped by the national assembly of France; and the minister for foreign affairs has communicated to the diplomatic Corps, the hostile dispositions of Leopold, so that war between France and Germany is considered as probable; and an order has been issued to buy up 1000 war horses in Germany; and the foundries are busied in making cannon.

S A R D I N I A.

The spirit of liberty is daily spreading. Some very serious risings of the people have taken place here. The king has given orders for the marching of 10,000 men, to prevent the meetings or to disperse the people when assembled.

It being impossible, since the revolution in France, to prevent smuggling, the king has abolished the gabelle in Savoy; and will soon be obliged to suppress the farming of tobacco, on the same account.

I T A L Y.

The inhabitants of Calabria, are kept in perpetual alarms by repeated earthquakes, by which much damage has lately been done to the towns and villages; and in various parts the face of the country has been materially changed.

F L A N D E R S.

The Clergy are once more triumphant in the Belgic provinces, where fanaticism has taken deep root in the minds of the majority.

The recent and unexpected decree arrived a few days ago from Vienna, reestablishing the ecclesiasticks and convents as in the reign

nign of Maria Theresa, has met with fervent applause from many, whilst it has excited the greatest surprise in others. The politics of Leopold's cabinet are inscrutable; one day his decrees avowedly protects the Democrats; and the next hour the ring-leaders are thrown into prison. A counter revolution is daily expected. The states of Brabant have refused to do military duty, as required by General Bender, and have gone to Breda, where it is said they are forming an army, and determine to assert independence again.

PORTUGAL.

The inquisition and preachers under government, are acting more strenuously than ever, to prevent the circulation of the publick papers of France. A number of persons have been arrested on suspicion of selling such.

A Doctor of the University of Coimbra, has published a book, in which he establishes the following proposition, "That if men were equal before God, they cannot be so in the state of society; and for a nation to be happy it is necessary that the governed should be very numerous, and the governing infinitely small; for the multitude has no understanding to direct them, it being by an all powerful essence that order is maintained." The Doctor has received a pension from the Court for this book; and the Inquisitors have pronounced him, the *Burke* of Portugal.

HOLLAND.

Admiral Braam is appointed to the command of the Dutch fleet, which is to join that of England in the Black sea: and Admiral King'sburgh is to cooperate with Lord Hood in the Baltic.

We hear from Hamburgh, that they have been visited by the most dreadful hurricane ever experienced. The damage which the shipping must have sustained who sailed but a few days before, is conjectured to be great. The tide flowed so uncommonly high, that the major part of the town was under water. The warehouses have suffered immensely in the loss of perishable commodities; and several families were drowned in their beds.

Cutting of Children's Teeth.

A woman at Altena, after losing five children by cutting of their teeth, saved six others by rubbing their gums with virgin honey, on the first indication of pain, and repeating the operation whenever the children were found uneasy. The same experiment has been tried on other children with equal success.

GERMANY.

For some time past an epidemick distemper of a very dangerous sort, and which has carried off a great number of people, has reigned at Vienna; it attacks the throat, and in spite of every effort to dispel it, forms a tumor, which at length chokes the patient.

The Coronation of the Emperor, which is to take place at Presburgh, in the ensuing

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summer, will be celebrated with the utmost brilliance. Among the rest of the amusements, a Tournay, in the forms of ancient chivalry, will be displayed. Prince Adam de Averpege is to act as Marshal, and sixteen knights, chosen from the principal nobility, are to contend for the prize. The foot of Mount Ciska is chosen for this festival.

The Emperor is marching 20,000 men into the low countries; and Prince Conde is at the head of 20,000 more on the frontiers of Switzerland.

Manheim, March 30. We have this moment received advice, that the peace between Russia and the Turks is signed.

Mr. Blanchard attempted lately to ascend in his balloon at Vienna, in presence of 20,000 spectators; but when his machine was about 12 feet higher than the galleries, it burst, and fell to the ground, by which Mr. Blanchard was slightly hurt. At first the multitude felt compassion for the unfortunate aeronaut; but soon recollecting that each of them had paid 30 kreutzers for admittance within the enclosure, they rushed on the balloon, and tore it into a thousand pieces.

The Emperor has established a commission for the reform of the criminal code in Austrian Lombardy, and to the honour of his judgement and liberality, he has named as one of the members of that commission, the celebrated Marquis de Beccaria.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 10. Our Assembly has at last decreed the duties which are to be paid on foreign importations. The following article is the only one that can interest America. The importation of oil from any country but the United States, shall be prohibited. The oil imported from the United States of America, in French or American vessels, shall pay a duty of 12 livres per quintal.

The great and important labours of the Assembly draw towards a conclusion. From all appearances we may expect the sitting of the first legislature towards the end of May. The electors have given great satisfaction in the choice they have made for the department assemblies; and as the same men are to elect the members of the legislature, we have no doubt but it will be the most perfect collection of men that can be made in this extensive empire. The tumultuous party of aristocrats that now disgrace the assembly, being thrown out, we have every reason to hope, that our legislature will have that grave deportment and dignity, which until now have been incompatible with the passions of an enraged minority.

The National Assembly has completed the organization of the executive departments. The whole is considered as a master piece, and meets with universal approbation.

About 30 millions of assignats have been burnt by the commissioners, and as the sale of national land has an astonishing success, we may expect that in a few weeks 30 other millions will be committed to the flames.

The

The completion of the regular troops, is estimated at 250,000, the enlisted militia 300,000, and the rest not enrolled at about three millions. Thus prepared for defence, we are not afraid of the Prince of Condé, neither of the sacred Roman Apostolic army, though led in person, by St. Peter's successor.

National Assembly, March 18. It was resolved, that on Sunday the 20th a deputation from the National Assembly should assist at a *Te deum*, on occasion of the King's happy recovery from his late indisposition. The committee of congratulation, who waited upon the King of Frenchmen, were received with great affability.

Mirabeau's funeral was replete with the most solemn magnificence; more than 40 thousand persons attended officially; in addition to which almost every citizen in Paris walked behind his bier.

Decree relative to the French Regency.

1st. The presumptive heir to the crown, being in quality of first suppliant of the King, is bound to reside near the King; the permission of the King is sufficient to authorize him to travel in the interior parts of France, but he is not allowed to leave the kingdom, without a decree of the National Assembly, confirmed by the King.

2d. If the presumptive heir is a minor, the nearest relation of the age of 25, who shall be called to the exercise of the regency, if there should be occasion, shall be confined to residence conformable to the preceding article.

3d. The mother of the presumptive heir, as long as he is a minor, and the mother of the King minor, as long as she has the guardianship of the King, are subject to the same residence.

4th. The other members of the Royal family are not included in the meaning of the present decree; they are only subject to the laws common to other citizens.

5th. If the King should quit the kingdom; and if, after being invited by proclamation of the legislative corps, he should not return unto France, he shall be supposed to have abdicated the crown.

6th. The person charged with the guardianship of the King shall be subject to residence.

7th. In the same case, the presumptive heir, and if he is a minor, the nearest relation first called to the exercise of the regency, shall be supposed to have renounced personally and irrevocably, the first, succession to the throne, and the second, to the regency, if, after having been invited in like manner by proclamation of the legislative corps, they should not return into France.

8th. The mother of the King minor shall be deemed to have renounced the guardianship irrevocably, by the sole act of quitting the kingdom, without authority of the legislative corps.

9th. The mother of the presumptive heir, who should quit the kingdom, cannot even

after having returned to it, obtain the guardianship of her son, having become King, but by decree of the legislative corps.

10th. The officers who shall oppose the intention of these articles, shall be reported by the sole act of their contravention, to have irrevocably renounced their appointment, and must be superfluous.

April 21. The French King preparing to set out for St. Cloud, was stopped by the nobility. Shortly after, the monarch made his appearance in the National Assembly, and justified his conduct in a pathetic speech. The Assembly reciprocated the sentiments of affection and confidence with which they were favoured, and hinted that the prevailing suspicions originated from aristocratical influence. A few of the most obnoxious characters have been displaced from attendance upon the King's person; and tranquillity is in a great measure restored.

The Marquis de la Fayette, whole wonted command of the populace and soldiery appears not to be so great as formerly, has resigned his authority over the National guards, and cannot be prevailed upon to accept it again.

The genius of the French government seems to be entirely changed; "Virtue," says Montesquieu, is the support of a Republic," and this seems to be the fruit of the new revolution. The new system of education, instead of inculcating monarchic and aristocratical ideas, impresses the minds of youth with a love of equality, a veneration for justice, a hatred for vice, and above all, a constant and fervent attachment to their country.

The police, which hitherto winked at debaucheries from which they received profit, now discountenances every species of corruption; and so strict are the municipal officers, that two booksellers in the palais royal have been severely fined for selling indecent books and prints, which might give offence to modesty and encouragement to vice.

His Majesty's effigies is to appear on all the gold coin of the kingdom, surrounded by the motto, *Louis 16th, King of Frenchmen*. The reverse is to be adorned with a figure representing the Genius of France, standing before an Altar, and engraving the new Constitution on it by means of the Sceptre of Reason, which is particularized by an eye at its extremity. At one side of the Altar, a cock is to appear as the symbol of vigilance, and on the other a bundle of rods, in the manner of the Roman Fasces, as an emblem of the union of an armed republic. The legend surrounding this is, *the reign of the Law, and on the edge, the Nation, the Law, and the King.*

On the Bite of a Mad Dog.

When persons have been bit by a dog supposed to be mad, the dog is generally killed before any one has ascertained his condition, in consequence of which, the person bit, continues

continues in cruel uncertainty. Mr. Petit, an eminent Surgeon in France, has published the following experiment for determining whether the suspicion is groundless or not.

He rubs the teeth, gums, and throat of the dead dog, with a piece of meat that has been dressed, taking care that there be no blood to stain it, and then offers it to a living dog; if he refuses it, with crying and howling, it may be concluded that the dog was certainly mad; but if the meat was well received and eaten, there is nothing to fear.

I R E L A N D.

The great and laborious work, a revision of our Criminal Laws, is in contemplation; and such a salutary code it is said will be adopted, as must diminish in a great measure, the shameful number of executions which from year to year disgrace the nation.

Mr. Grattan's late Oration on publick affairs was a master piece of eloquence. It silenced opposition, and shook the throne of regency itself. He is truly the Demosthenes of Europe.

Ingenious Mechanism.

A loom has been lately invented, to weave cotton and linen, by which two webs can be woven at the same time by one weaver, with more ease and expedition, and with more perfection, than one web can be woven in a common loom.

S C O T T L A N D.

Mr. Alexander Bruce has received from the Empress of Russia, a gold medal, of 20 guineas weight. This distinguished mark of imperial favour was conferred on Mr. Bruce, in consequence of his having composed and communicated to Admiral Greig, a most ingenious treatise, entitled, An inquiry into the principal cause of the wide destruction of Mankind in War, and of the slow ineffectual progress and permanency of military and naval operations in general; comprehending the source of plague throughout the world.

Experiment to ascertain whether a Dog is Mad.

Pour down the throat of a living dog, apprehended to be mad, a cup of balm tea, which will immediately kill him if he is mad. Milk will have the same effect, though not so speedily.

E N G L A N D.

So immense was the demand for Mr. Paine's answer to Burke, that upon the publication of the first edition, upwards of 12,000 copies were sold off in sheets wet from the press; the remainder disposed of in a few hours after its first appearance. Upon the coming out of the second edition, it was found almost impossible to supply the orders, and a third edition would not answer all demands.

House of Lords, April 1. The order of the day being read for the house to take into consideration the Prussian treaty.

Earl Fitzwilliam rose, and after contending for some time, that by the treaty Great-

Britain was not bound to assist Prussia in offensive conduct, moved the following resolutions—

That Great Britain hath not become bound by either the express or implied engagement of the treaty of defensive alliance with his Prussian Majesty, or with the United Provinces, to take hostile measures in order to compel the Empress of Russia to relinquish the advantages gained by her arms, in the Oczakow, Tartary and Bessarabia.

That the progress of the Russian arms in Oczakow, Tartary, and Bessarabia, is not an adequate nor just cause for Great Britain to make war against the Empress of Russia.

That the refusal of the conditions of peace proposed by a power offering mediation, is no just cause for hostile measures in support of the mediation so rejected.—These were negatived.

The royal proclamation of April 7th, recalls and prohibits seamen from serving foreign Princes and States; and grants reward for the discovery of seamen thus absenting themselves.

A number of frigates and small vessels are ordered to cruise in the channel to intercept the homeward bound ships, to man the British fleets, now fitting out at different ports.

They write from Amsterdam, that the magistrates have given publick notice to the merchants of that city, of the interference which the allied powers are about to adopt with respect to Russia, in consequence of which the shipping destined for the Baltic, are ordered to lay by.

The following is an accurate statement of the propositions submitted to the House of Commons by Mr. Gray, and negatived.

1. That it is at all times, and particularly under the present circumstances, the interest of this country to preserve peace.
2. That it is neither reasonable nor just to take up arms, for the purpose of dictating terms of peace between nations engaged in hostilities, without any reference either to the cause of the disputes, or the circumstances of the war.
3. That the refusal of an offer of mediation is no just cause of war.
4. That during the progress of the war between Russia and the Porte, and since the taking of Oczakow, this house has received repeated assurances from the throne, that the situation of affairs continued to promise this country the uninterrupted enjoyment of the blessing of peace.
5. That convinced of the truth of the assurances which we have received from the throne, this house has hitherto considered the interests of Great Britain as not likely to be affected by the progress of the Russian arms on the Black Sea.
6. That we are not bound by any treaty to furnish assistance to any of our allies, except in the case of attack upon them.
7. That none of the possessions of this country, nor any of its allies, appear to be threatened with an hostile attack from any foreign nation.

Ingenious

Ingenious Mechanism.

A gentleman in England has lately invented a piece of mechanism, by which he can fix any number of screws into a solid body at the depth of 40 fathoms below the surface of the sea. By this machine, he has the command of 8549 tons of buoyance: and determines to weigh the Royal George.

Recovery from Drowning.

A boy, having fallen into the water, where he continued 20 minutes, when taken out shewed no signs of life. Dr. Brydon having laid him on a blanket, rubbed him well with warm flannels; and having no apparatus, inflated his lungs with air from his own mouth, which in a few minutes restored the lad to vitality.

Infant Resuscitation.

Dr. R. Thompson was lately called to a lady, whom he delivered of a child apparently dead. As soon as he could leave the patient, which was in about a quarter of an hour, he examined the infant. It was deadly cold, its face livid, and no signs of life remained. The father, who was a medical gentleman, gave it over. Doctor Thompson, however, rubbed it with warm flannels, and inflated its lungs by blowing in the mouth frequently. By persevering in these methods, life returned, and it is now a fine healthy girl.

Antidote against Corrosive Sublimate.

A solution of common pot or pearl ashes, or any other alkaline salt, if given after corrosive sublimate, decomposes and renders it nearly harmless. Two or three absolute proofs of this have been made publick, and in one of the instances recorded, nearly half an ounce of the sublimate had been intentionally swallowed.

Whale Fishery.

A quantity of ambergris, to the amount of 360 ounces, was lately found in the head and belly of one whale. It sold at the market in London, for 10s. per ounce.

BRITISH WESTINDIES.

St. Ann's, Jamaica. Capt. Hood, of the King's ship, the *Juno*, having discovered a signal of distress, about a mile at sea, resolutely leaped into his barge, and happily rescued the sufferers from death. As the waves ran mountains high, and the reef was extremely dangerous, too much praise cannot be given to this humane officer, who

risked his valuable life in a very eminent degree.

We learn from Trinidad, that a terrible conflagration has reduced that place to ashes.

The pests at St. Kitts and Antigua has been uncommonly severe.

FRENCH WESTINDIES.

Port au Prince, May 4. We are all in arms and confusion. The old Port au Prince regiment has mutinied, and the town, with the new troops, were under arms immediately on the alarm; it was expected for some hours that this would be a very serious moment to the town; but the municipality interfered, prevented the new troops from storming the barracks, and have prevailed on the old regiment to give up their arms, and return to France. They are to be embarked for that purpose this evening.

Cape François, May 11. A Monsieur de Journal, had been chosen a long time by the parish in which he lives, to a publick office, but the Governour and Assembly not approving the choice, would not confirm it, but chose another in his stead. This last was not approved by the people, and they persisted in their first choice. Some time had elapsed, when the Governour was determined to enforce the choice made by the government, and last week sent a detachment of the King's troops to execute his orders. The citizens flew to arms, and defeated the King's forces. Where this affair will terminate it is not easy to conjecture.

The officers of the *Droit d'Aubaine*, at Aux Cayes, have lately seized, and fixed their seals upon all the effects of Mr. Myers, an American gentleman, deceased.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Nova Scotia, May 14. A very extraordinary and shocking murder was perpetrated a few days since at Lunenburg, a village near this place: Two brothers broke into a neighbour's house, and with the peal and tongs killed the man, his wife, and maid servant; the man was godfather to one of the young men. The murderers were soon taken and brought to this place, where they confessed the whole, and said they did it for the sake of money: They were immediately tried, condemned, and sent directly back to the place where these murders were committed, there to be executed.

DOMESTICK CHRONICLE.*NEW HAMPSHIRE.*

MR. Jeffery and his lady propose to reside at Portsmouth, the present summer. Their many acts of publick and private beneficence, claim respectful attention.

Concord, June 1. Yesterday his Excellency President Bartlett, attended by his aids, and Capt. Kimball's cavalry, arrived in town.

We are credibly informed, that should the lower counties in the district of Maine succeed in their endeavours to have that district set off as a separate state, the inhabitants of the county of York, will use their united exertions to be annexed to this state.

The Circuit Court of the United States has finished the business impending before it, and are adjourned without day.

The

The President and Treasurer of this state, are directed to subscribe 150 shares, in the bank of the United States; the amount will be 60,000 dollars, one fourth to be paid in gold and silver, and three fourths in the funded debts of the United States.

By a late statement of the Treasurer's, there appears to be in the Treasury about 6000l. in silver and gold, and of the funded debt £47,000.

The revision of the state laws, was completed at the late session, and an act passed suspending their operation till February next.

An act has passed the Legislature for calling a convention on the 1st Wednesday of September next, to meet at Concord, for the revision of the constitution of this state.

Thursday the 17th of next November, is appointed to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise throughout this state.

His Excellency Governor Hancock and Lady, have arrived at Portsmouth.

Uncommon Birth.

The wife of Mr. Daniel Hopkins, of Amherst, state of New Hampshire, was delivered in January last of two male children, which grew together, having but one body, from the middle downwards; from which grew the breasts, heads and arms of two infants, having likewise the other parts of two. The features of the children were regular; that part of the body where it grew together, was much larger than that of a common infant. They did not survive their birth, but to their own happiness expired just before this period.

A Caution to Merchants, &c.

There are counterfeit guineas in circulation, a very good imitation of the coin struck in 1783: They weigh as much as a real Guinea; are pale, and the rim of the shield on the tail is somewhat broader; the crown on the arms larger; the fleur de lis in the arms of France close together; and the Irish harp not so well executed; the milling is not so rough, nor is the hair of the king's head so well curled. These guineas are scarcely worth ten shillings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society on the 1st instant, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing, Cotton Tufts Esq; M. D. President. Samuel Danforth, M. D. Vice President. John Warren, M. D. corresponding Secretary. Several communications were read and received. William Spooner, of Boston, and Matthew Mayhew, of Martha's Vineyard, were elected Fellows. Ebenezer Learned, of Medford, a candidate for practice, was approved.

The Right Rev. Bishop Carroll, of the Catholic Church, arrived in Boston a few days since. This gentleman, justly esteemed for his learning, piety and benevolence, delivered a series of excellent discourses, at the Roman Chapel.

William Eufis, Esq. is appointed to pronounce the Oration before the Cincinnati, upon the 4th of July.

At a meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing. John Adams, L. L. D. President. Rev. Joseph Willard, S. S. T. D. Vice President. Mr. Eliphalet Pearson, corresponding Secretary.

The first Monday in June, being the Anniversary of the election of officers of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery of this Commonwealth, the company paraded at the Old South Meeting House, and from thence proceeded to the Old Brick Meeting House, where an elegant and ingenious Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Parker, to universal satisfaction. After service the company having again formed, escorted a procession of the most respectable civil, clerical, and military characters, to Faneuil Hall, where the whole sat down to a sumptuous entertainment; decent mirth and festivity, added pleasure to the scene. After dinner, the company marched on to the common, where they made choice of Col. Josiah Waters, for their Captain Commandant. The company then proceeded to his Excellency's, where they partook of a delicate repast, and with a great body of distinguished gentlemen, were honoured by the Captain General's politest attentions. Having refreshed, the Artillery waited upon his Excellency and Honour, the Council, &c. into the square, where the old officers delivered their insignia, and the new ones were invested with the same. Towards the evening they repaired to the Hall; a decent collation was provided, and many sentimental Toasts drank.

The society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others, in North America, elected the following gentlemen, as officers for the year ensuing. Hon. Oliver Wendell, Esq. President. Hon. Moses Gill, Esq. Vice President. Rev. Peter Thatcher, Secretary. Rev. Joseph Eckley, Assistant Secretary.

It appears by various papers from the Southern and Eastern States, that they felt the shock of the earthquake experienced in this state on the 16th of May. At several places two distinct shocks were perceived: At others only one.

Dr. Aaron Putnam, of Medford, has invented a machine for saturating liquors with fixed air, which is attended with much less expense, than Dr. Priestley's, and at the same time answers every purpose of the Doctors.

A subscription is on foot, in Essex, for building a bridge over Merrimack river, just above Newburyport. The shares are 200, at 25l. per share. Subscribers numerous.

The 1st Regiment of the 1st division under command of Lieut. Col. Green, was inspected by the inspector General on the

2d Thursday in this month. The line was formed in the common, and after the inspection the Regiment passed in review, before the Commander in chief. His Excellency was highly pleased with the conduct of the whole; Captain Wallach's company particularly attracted notice.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts celebrated the Festival of St. John, on the 24th inst. The Rev. Brother Bentley of Salem, pronounced an animated and masterly address, at the Stone Chapel; after which the day was concluded in sober festivity.

Sunday evening the 26th at about half past 10 o'clock, P. M. came on a severe storm of thunder, and lightning. The dwelling house of Mr. Sumner, in Cole Lane, was struck, and considerably damaged; but happily no persons were hurt.

His Excellency the Governour, has prorogued the General Court, to the 2d Wednesday of January next.

The Massachusetts Nimrod.

Mr. Levi Bixby, of Winchendon, in the 47th year of his age, has killed 14 wolves, 33 bears, 10 deer, 5 moose, 16 otters, 17 beavers, 2 woodrats, 22 racoons, 33 foxes, 130 minks, 500 musquashies, 75 turtles, 17 porcupines, 100 hares, 5 rattlesnakes, 55 poles, besides small game and wild fowl almost innumerable.

RHODE ISLAND.

On the 27th ult. was executed at Little Rock, Washington county, Thomas Mount, for burglary. He appeared extremely penitent.

Capt. John Warner is arrived at Providence from Dublin; he has brought over, a number of experienced manufacturers, for the Cotton manufactory established in that town.

In the course of the last month arrived at Newport, a bark belonging to Providence, commanded by a Captain Wolfe, and owned by Mr. Caleb Gardner. One that was on board, informs that a few days after they sailed from Africa, bound to Havannah, with slaves, that symptoms of the small pox appeared upon a female negro. Capt. Wolfe kept her in the main top for three days, till the fact was ascertained; she was then brought down, and thrown overboard by the Captain himself, who assigned the dread of infection, as a reason for his inhumanity. The Grand Jury found a bill against him.

We hear from Johnston, that two parties made a successful *fortie* not long since, and killed in cool blood, nearly 10,000 birds, and 1500 squirrels.

At the annual town meeting held in Providence, a petition was presented praying that a sufficient number of school masters be appointed to instruct all the children in town, and that their salaries be paid out of the Town Treasury. This petition met the universal approbation of the inhabitants, and many gentlemen have interested themselves in promoting its success.

June 23d. Yesterday embarked on board a packet, for New Jersey, 50 recruits, under the command of Lieut. Sherman—being part of the second United States Regiment, enlisted in this state.

CONNECTICUT.

The corner stone of the first abutment, of the new bridge building over the east river, was laid by the Hon. Roger Sherman, Mayor of the city of New Haven, on Wednesday, 31st of May.

New Manufactures.

The Manufacture of hard metal buttons, has become no inconsiderable object; the perfection to which it is brought does honour to the workman, while it saves a large importation. Mr. Mix, and Co. of New Haven, produce 160 different kinds, which in beauty and strength are equal to any work whatever. Every true American ought to give the preference to their own country's manufactures.

NEW YORK.

The Anniversary of the Columbian order, was celebrated on the 12th ult. with great splendour, by the sons of St. Tammany. The following toast met with universal approbation. "The Grand Sachem of the thirteen United Fires—may his declining Sun be precious in the fight of the Great Spirit—that the mild lustre of his departing beams may prove no less glorious than the effulgence of his rising, or the transcendent splendour of his meridian greatness."

Several persons have been severely prosecuted and fined, for having opened private lotteries. One was fined £500; another 94l. and both committed to goal, till the fines are paid.

A Major Nathan Goodman, of North Carolina, was lately committed to our goal. He is charged with fraudulently altering and selling North Carolina certificates. On his examination before the Mayor, it appeared that his real name was Laskiter. About £17,000 was found in possession of himself and accomplice, one Estlin: The whole of which appears to be counterfeit.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We are informed that the President of the United States is expected at Mount Vernon, from his southern tour, about the 12th of this month, and that he would immediately proceed to Philadelphia, so that he may be expected in this city about the 25th day of June.

Mr. Peale has received the following donations to his museum:

1. A Flamingo Atho, not in good condition; it serves to give an idea of that beautiful bird.
2. A human scalp, and an ivory crucifix, found at the Miami Town, in the late expedition of General Harmar.
3. A Syren.—A curious Raccoon bone.
4. An East India Match, Gun, and Mogul Sabre.
5. A Cockaton, alive.—The little Lion Monkey, small as a Rat.

6. A Petrified Bird, Nest and Eggs, and a pair of Partridges, from Spanish America.

7. A very large and elegant Fan, from the East Indies, made of a single leaf.

8. A Madagascari Bat, which measures across the wings, three feet five inches.

9. A live Guana.—Curious ornaments of the Otaheitians.

10. A Model of a Canoe such as the inhabitants of the North West coast of America use to catch sea Otters. Also the Model of a Malay Prow, after the form of those made in the Straits of Surry.

11. A scarlet red Curlew.

12. A living white Mouse with black eyes.

13. Pieces of the Coverlets, Bed Curtains and Fringe of William Penn's bed.

14. A Kitten having only three legs.

15. A Cow, with five legs and six feet.

16. An uncommon large fresh water Tortoise, weighing five pounds and an half.

In a hail storm in Montgomery county, the 24th ult. very great injury was sustained—the crops of grain, and in short every green thing within its reach, were destroyed. Cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry were killed by the hail stones, some of which were found to weigh three ounces—many persons exposed were very much wounded; and it was observed that the horses had large swellings on their heads and bodies, occasioned by strokes from the hail.

Chambersburg, June 2. On Monday last, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the house of Mr. James Lindsay, on the Falling Spring, was struck by lightning, and one of his children, a lad about 13 years of age, was killed instantaneously.

The President of the United States, has appointed Oliver Wolcott, Esq; to be comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, vice Nicholas Eveleigh, Esq; deceased.

It is said, that Mr. de Ternant, who served in America during the late war, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the court of France, to the United States.

The Genoeise have appointed Mr. de Ravara, their Consul general, in America.

DELAWARE.

There is a Carpet Manufactory, established at Philadelphia, which nearly equals the Turkey imported, and is superior to the Axminster work.

The emigration from Germany to America it is expected will be greater this year than ever; the Princes of that country, fearing the fate of France, have granted their subjects more liberty than usual.

The subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, fill with great rapidity in every part of the Union.

MARYLAND.

On the last Sunday in May, were baptized by the Rev. Dr. Allison, a fine male and two beautiful female children, of one birth, the offspring of Mr. Arthur Chambers of Baltimore county.

Mr. Ellicott, the Geographer General of the United States, has now completed the main lines of the Federal City. He is now engaged in clearing and bounding the lines of the district of ten miles square.

By the English Chronicle of April 9, it appears, that the Attorney General of Great Britain has orders to prosecute Mr. Payne, for his *Rights of Man*.

The plan on which the Bank of Maryland is formed and founded, hath met with the approbation of some of the first statesmen and merchants in Europe and America; and while it reflects high credit on its public spirited founders and liberal patrons, it must afford great satisfaction to every friend, to this useful and important institution, to observe its rapid progress, and to see it thus early in possession of the best confidence.

TABLE of CASUALTIES, &c. &c.

F I R E S.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia, *fifteen houses and stores.*

CONNECTICUT.—*Widow Dunham's house.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—Springfield Plains, *one small house, and near 2000 dollars damage to the young timber; also Mr. Nicholas Brig's dwelling house—Palmer, Deacon Thomas King's house; Rev. Mr. Baldwin's barn—Braintree, Col. Jonathan Bass's house.—Brookfield, Mr. Rufus Pierce's house.*

D R O W N E D.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*One young man, one lad, two girls.*

NEW JERSEY.—*Thirteen ladies and gentlemen, by the sinking of a pleasure boat.*

NEW YORK.—*Two Miss Spauldings.*

CONNECTICUT.—*New London, a son of Mr. James Young; Newhaven, Messrs. Atwater and Brown.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Mr. and Mrs. Cochran.*

DAMAGE by LIGHTNING.

NEW YORK.—*George Pearl's barn, burnt; Robert Churchill's, Philip Augustine's, Daniel Beadle's, and three others ditto, names unknown.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—*One man, one ox, and 150 fish killed; several trees felled; and some houses set on fire.*

Accidental Deaths.

CONNECTICUT.—*Mr. Joseph Hinman, shot at training.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—*A child of Mr. Lamb's, by a fall from an upper chamber window.*

S U I C I D E.

CONNECTICUT.—*Mr. Israel Weed.*

ORDINATIONS.

Sheffield, Rev. Ephraim Judson; Southborough, Rev. Samuel Sumner.

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston, Col. Edward Proctor, to Miss Hannah Atkins; Mr. John Creefe, to Miss Rachel McIntock; Mr.

Mr. Nathaniel Terrey, to Miss Patty Simpson; Capt. Caleb Hayden, to Miss Caroline Stevens; John Cooper, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Savage; Mr. Robert Barker, to Miss Rebecca Partridge; Nathaniel Freeman, jun. Esq. to Miss Polly Ford; Mr. Goddard, to Miss Nancy Middleton; Mr. Ebenezer Clough, to Miss Catharine F. Bradbury.—Danvers, Mr. John Prince, to Miss Polly Hayward; Mr. Elijah Pope, to Miss Hannah Putnam.—Milton, Mr. Stephen Bradley, to Miss Sally Davenport.—Newburyport, Mr. William Cutler, to Miss Sophia Parizel; Capt. Ebenezer Wheelwright, to Miss Nancy Coombs; Mr. Gilman White, to Miss Betsy Browne; Mr. Benjamin Dale, to Mrs. Sarah Nichols.—Salem, Capt. Jonathan Neal, to Miss Hannah Ward; Mr. Thomas P. Driver, to Miss Rebecca Wellman.—Springfield, Dr. Daniel Stebbins, to Miss Clarissa Snow.—Reading, Mr. Piley to Miss Anna Edg.—Woburn, Leammi Baldwin, Esq. to Miss Margaret Forule.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Mr. James Petter, to Miss Duffield.

NEW JERSEY.—Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, to Mrs. Ann Dill.

RHODE ISLAND.—Mr. Caleb Green to Miss Almy Harris; Dr. John Haskins, to Miss Elizabeth Ladd.

DEATHS.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston, Miss Elizabeth Atkins, 61; Solomon Davis, Esq.

Mr. Richard Skilling, 48; Mr. William Loring; Mrs. Sarah Tilestone; Master Nathaniel Coleman, 10; Miss Maria Gyles, 20.—Andover, Miss Priscilla Abbet, 100.—Boylston, Isaac Temple, Esq. 88.—Braintree, Mr. Thomas Hayward.—Bridford, Capt. Isaac B. Osgood.—Chatham, Joseph Dart, Esq. 58. Chelmsford, Mr. Philip Parker.—Danvers, Mr. Joseph Southwick, 75.—Dedham, Mrs. Joanna Everett, 79.—Fitchburgh, Mr. Jonathan Crafts.—Holliston, William Chamberlain.—Haverhill, Mrs. Rachel Williams, 70.—Lexington, Mr. Samuel Bridge, 81.—Portland, Mrs. Anna Cobb; Mrs. Harrison.—Rowley, Mr. William Chandler, 60.—Scituate, Mrs. Ruth Stutson, 81; Mr. Job Otis, 89.—Stow, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitman, 67.—Sutton, Mr. Daniel March, 74.—Topshfield, Mrs. Lucy Cleland, 29.—Worcester, Mr. William Tracey; Mr. Jonathan Rice, 55.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Mrs. Lucy Sprague, 79; Rev. Alpheus Spring, 50.

RHODE ISLAND.—Mrs. Temperance Grant, 81; Mrs. Dexter.

CONNECTICUT.—Rev. John Eli; Mr. John Woodward, 79; Mr. W. M. Clarke.

NEW JERSEY, Mr. James Rogers; Rev. Dr. Lockwood.

PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. Joseph Carson, 53.

WEST INDIES.—Mr. John Daffern, 18.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, for JUNE, 1791.

Barometer.				Thermometer.			Wind.	Weather.
D.	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.		
1	30 16	30 17	30 11	61 5	69	59	E.	Cloudy.
2	07	29 99	29 91	64	83	68	SE. SW.	Cloudy, Fair.
3	29 78	68	60	71 5	82 5	69	S. SW.	Cloudy, Fair.
4	57	60	65	67 5	73 5	66	SW.	Cloudy, Fair.
B	70	70	74	62	77	69 5	SW. NW.	Fair.
6	90	88	88	59 5	71 5	55 5	NW. W.	Fair.
7	30 00	99	87	57 5	68 5	61	W. NW. E.	Fair.
8	29 58	95	86	53	71	63 5	S. E.	Fair.
9	69	88	67	70	70 5	57	W. E.	Fair, Foggy.
10	62	59	66	59	78 5	62	SE. SW. NW.	Cl. Fa. Th. Sh. A.M.
11	79	81	79	63	77	66	NW. SW.	Fair.
B	78	77	81	71	86	74	SW.	Clou. Fair.
13	82	78	68	74	80	76	SW.	Fair.
14	62	64	84	79	88	62 5	SW. NW. N.	Fair.
15	99	99	30 02	60 5	69	60	NW. E. S.	Cloudy, Fair.
16	30 05	30 02	29 92	63	81 5	64	S.	Cloudy, Fair.
17	29 75	29 62	61	69 5	85 5	71 5	SW. S. SW.	Fair. Thund. Sho.
18	70	71	71	67	75 5	59 5	NW.	Fair.
B	69	59	56	60 5	57 5	54	NW. NE.	Rain.
20	75	79	80	54 5	67 5	53	NW.	Cloudy, Fair.
21	30 00	30 02	30 03	56 5	75	59	NW. SW.	Fair.
22	02	29 98	29 94	58 5	81	62 5	S. SW.	Fair.
23	29 90	90	87	64 5	84 5	69 5	SW.	Fair.
24	85	80	71	74	90 5	75	S. SW.	Clou. Fair.
25	51	44	57	77	87	72	S. W.	Cloudy, Fair.
B	60	57	47	66	87	69	W. SW.	Fair. Cl. Th. Sh.
27	38	30	35	71	82 5	66	SW.	Fair, Cloudy, Fair.
28	56	60	70	66 5	79	61	W.	Fair, Lightn. even.
29	81	80	73	62 5	79	67	W.	Fair.
30	71	61	52	67 5	85 5	68	SW. N.	Cl. Fa. Light. ev.